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**TRANSMITTAL OF  
UTILITY  
APPLICATION  
UNDER 37  
C.F.R. §1.53**

Attorney Docket No.

18021-2901

(Box Sec)

First named inventor

Paul Sternberg

Express mail label #

EL516975777US

Date of mailing

January 6, 2000

**Application Elements**

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
2. ☒ Specification containing 71 pages  
(including claims and Abstract) and a Sequence  
Listing (62 pages).
  - a. Title: POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE GENE  
HOMOLOGS REQUIRED FOR MALE  
MATING BEHAVIOR IN NEMATODES  
AND ASSAYS BASED THEREON
  - b. Number of claims: 88
3. ☒ 5 sheets of drawings with 4 Figs.
4. ☐ Copy of Declaration from parent application
5. ☒ Sequence Listing (62 pages)
  - ☒ Paper copy (identical to computer copy)
  - ☒ Computer readable copy
  - ☐ Verified statement

**Accompanying Application Papers**

6. ☐ Copy of assignment from prior
7. ☒ Copy of Small Entity Statements  
filed in priority application
8. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
9. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard

**SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY/AGENT**

HELLER EHRMAN WHITE &amp; McAULIFFE

Stephanie Seidman

Registration Number: 33,779

☒ Benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/115,127, filed January 6, 1999 is claimed.

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<b>FEE TRANSMITTAL ACCOMPANYING UTILITY APPLICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.53</b>	Attorney Docket No.	18021-2901
	First named inventor	Paul Sternberg
	Express mail label #	EL516975777US
	Date of mailing	January 6, 2000

**FEE CALCULATION FOR CLAIMS AS AMENDED**

a)	Basic Fee		\$ <u>690.00</u>
b)	Independent Claims $15 - 3 = 12$	$12 \times \$ 78.00$	\$ <u>936.00</u>
c)	Total Claims $88 - 20 = 68$	$68 \times \$ 18.00$	\$ <u>1224.00</u>
d)	Fee for Multiple Dependent Claims - \$230.00		\$ <u>0.00</u>
	<b>TOTAL FILING FEE</b>		\$ <u>2850.00</u>

[X] Statement(s) of Status as Small Entity  
reducing Fee by one-half to \$1425.00

[X] A check in the amount of \$1425.00 to cover the fee for filing the application.

[X] The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees that may be required in this application during its entire pendency, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 08-1641. If proper payment is not enclosed, such as a check in the wrong amount, unsigned, post-dated, otherwise improper or informal, or absent, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the unpaid amount to Deposit Account No. 08-1641 during the entire pendency of this application. This sheet is filed in duplicate.

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PACNET DOCKET NO. 06618/391001/CI12919

Applicant or Patentee: Paul W. Sternberg et al.

Serial or Patent No.:

Filed or Issued: 1/6/89

For:

CAENCRADITIS ELEGANS STRAINS PERTURBED IN POLYCYSTIN FUNCTION

VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS  
37 CFR 1.9(c) and 1.27(a) - NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

I hereby declare that I am an official empowered to act on behalf of the nonprofit organization identified below:

Name of Organization: California Institute of Technology  
Address of Organization: 1200 East California Blvd.  
Type of Organization:

- ☒ UNIVERSITY OR OTHER INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
☒ TAX EXEMPT UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CODE (26 USC 501(c) and 501(c)(3))  
☒ NONPROFIT SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL UNDER STATUTE OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
     NAME OF STATE: )  
     CITATION OF STATUTE: )  
☐ SHOULD QUALIFY AS TAX EXEMPT UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CODE (26 USC 501(c) and 501(c)(3)) IF  
     LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
☐ SHOULD QUALIFY AS NONPROFIT SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL UNDER STATUTE OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
     AMERICA IF LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
     NAME OF STATE: )  
     CITATION OF STATUTE: )

I hereby declare that the nonprofit organization identified above qualifies as a nonprofit organization as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(e) for purposes of paying reduced fees under section 6(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code with regard to the invention entitled CAENCRADITIS ELEGANS STRAINS PERTURBED IN POLYCYSTIN FUNCTION by Inventor(s) PAUL W. STERNBERG and MAURISEN H. RARR described in

- ☒ the specification filed herewith.  
☐ application serial no., filed  
☐ patent no., issued.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the nonprofit organization with regard to the above identified invention.

If the rights held by the nonprofit organization are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(c) or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention availing to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

Full Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ INDIVIDUAL ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☒ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status when any new rule 53 application is filed or prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

Name: Adam CochranTitle: The Intellectual Property CounselAddress: 1200 East California Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91125

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: January 6, 1989

0479467.010600

**POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE GENE HOMOLOGS REQUIRED FOR MALE  
MATING BEHAVIOR IN NEMATODES AND ASSAYS BASED THEREON  
RELATED APPLICATIONS**

For U.S. purposes, benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to

- 5 U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/115,127, entitled  
"CAENORHABDITIS ELEGANS STRAINS PERTURBED IN POLYCYSTIN  
FUNCTION" to Paul W. Sternberg and Maureen M. Barr, filed January 6,  
1999, is claimed herein. The subject matter of U.S. Provisional  
Application Serial No. 60/115,127 is incorporated in its entirety by  
10 reference.

**FIELD OF INVENTION**

Systems and assays for identification of compounds that can be  
used to treat polycystic kidney disease (PKD) are provided. Nematode  
orthologs of genes involved in PKD are identified and associated with  
15 mating behaviors. In particular, nematodes, such as *Caenorhabditis  
elegans*, that express mutant and wild-type orthologs of human genes  
involved in this disease, are used to study the functions of the proteins  
encoded by the genes, to screen for other genes involved in the disease,  
to identify mutations involved in the disease, and to screen for drugs that  
20 affect PKD. Hence an animal model is provided that permits study of the  
etiology of polycystic kidney disease and provides a tool to identify the  
genes and factors involved in the disease pathway, and to identify  
compounds that may be used to treat or alter the disease progression,  
lessen its severity or ameliorate symptoms.

**25 BACKGROUND**

**Polycystic Kidney Diseases**

Polycystic kidney diseases (PKD) are a group of disorders  
characterized by the presence of a large number of fluid-filled cysts  
throughout grossly enlarged kidneys (Gabow *et al.* (1992) *Diseases of the*  
30 *Kidney*, Schrier *et al.* eds.). In humans, PKDs can be inherited in  
autosomal dominant (ADPKD) or autosomal recessive (ARPKD) forms.

ADPKD is the more common form and is the most common, dominantly-inherited kidney disease in humans, occurring at a frequency of about 1 in 800. ARPKD occurs at a frequency of about 1 in 10,000.

- ADPKD is the most common single-gene disorder leading to kidney failure (see, Emmons *et al.* (1999) *Nature* 401:339-340). Since ADPKD is inherited as an autosomal dominant disorder, children of affected parents have a one in two chance of inheriting the disease. Although the kidney is the most severely affected organ, the disease is systemic and affects the liver, pancreas cardiovascular system and cerebro-vascular system. The major manifestation of the disorder is the progressive cystic dilation of renal tubules (Gabow (1990) *Am. J. Kidney Dis.* 16:403-413), leading to renal failure in half of affected individuals by age 50. Microdissection, histochemical and immunologic studies show that cysts in ARPKD kidneys arise from focal dilations of medullary collecting ducts (McDonald (1991) *Semin. Nephrol.* 11:632-642). Although end-stage renal failure usually supervenes in middle age (ADPKD is sometimes called adult polycystic kidney disease), children may occasionally have severe renal cystic disease.

- ADPKD-associated renal cysts may enlarge to contain several liters of fluid and the kidneys usually enlarge progressively causing pain. Other abnormalities such as hematuria, renal and urinary infection, renal tumors, salt and water imbalance and hypertension frequently result from the renal defect. Cystic abnormalities in other organs, including the liver, pancreas, spleen and ovaries are commonly found in ADPKD. Massive liver enlargement can cause portal hypertension and hepatic failure. Cardiac valve abnormalities and an increased frequency of subarachnoid and other intracranial hemorrhage have also been observed in ADPKD. Progressive renal failure causes death in many ADPKD patients and dialysis and transplantation are frequently required to maintain life in these patients.

Numerous biochemical abnormalities associated with this disease also are observed. These include defects in protein sorting, the distribution of cell membrane markers within renal epithelial cells, extracellular matrix, ion transport, epithelial cell turnover, and epithelial cell proliferation.

- Three distinct loci have been shown to cause phenotypically indistinct forms of the AKPKD in humans. These include polycystin-1 (PKD1) on chromosome 16, polycystin-2 (PKD2) on chromosome 4, and polycystin-3 (PKD3) (see, *e.g.*, Reeders *et al.* (1985) *Nature* 317:542-544; Kimberling *et al.* (1993) *Genomics* 18:467-472; Daoust *et al.* (1995) *Genomics*, 25:733-736). The ARPKD mutation is on human chromosome 6 (Zerres *et al.* (1993) *Nature Genet.* 7:429-432). Two proteins polycystin-1 (PKD1) and polycystin-2 (PKD2) are defective in human autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease.
- Mutations in either PKD1 or PKD2 cause almost indistinguishable clinical symptoms. Mutations in PKD1 or PKD2 account for 95% of autosomal dominant polycystic disease (Torres *et al.* (1998) *Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension* 7:159-169) with greater than 85-90% of disease incidence being due to mutations in PKD1.
- The human PKD1 protein is an approximately 4,300 amino-acid integral-membrane glycoprotein with a large amino-terminal extracellular domain and a small, carboxy-terminal cytoplasmic tail. The human PKD1 gene (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,891,628), including the complete nucleotide sequence of the gene's coding region (see SEQ ID No. 1) and encoded amino acid sequence, is known (see, SEQ ID No. 2). The predicted structure of the domains suggested that it is involved in cell-cell interactions or in interactions with the extracellular matrix. The PKD2 protein has similarities to PKD1, but its topology and domain structure suggest that it might act as a subunit of a cation channel. These proteins have been shown to interact directly (Mochizuki *et al.* (1996) *Science* 272:1339-1342, Qian (1997) *Nature Genetics* 16:179-183).

- Although these genes have been implicated in the disorders their role in it etiology is not established. In addition, while studies of kidneys from ADPKD patients exhibit a number of different biochemical, structural and physiological abnormalities, the disorder's underlying causative
- 5 biochemical defect is not known. Hence the molecular mechanisms leading to cyst enlargement and progressive loss of renal function in the PKDs are not understood. Presently there are no cures or effective treatments, other than palliative treatments, for these diseases. Hence there is a need to understand the underlying biochemistry and physiology
- 10 of the ADPKD and to provide treatments.

Therefore, it is an object herein to provide a means to identify the underlying biochemistry and genetics of these diseases and to provide a means to identify compounds for use in treatment of these diseases.

#### SUMMARY

- 15 Isolated genes, cDNA and encoded proteins from nematodes that participate in a pathway leading to an observable phenotype are provided. In particular, it is shown herein, that a mutation in *C. elegans*, which gives rise to males that are defective in certain aspects of mating behavior, lies in a gene designed herein *lov-1* (location of vulva), and that
- 20 this gene is an ortholog of the mammalian, particularly human, PKD1 gene. A mutation in a gene designated *pkd-2* herein also gives rise to these behaviors. This gene is shown to be an ortholog of the mammalian, including human, PKD2 gene.

- The expression pattern of *lov-1* and *pkd-2* was studied and it was
- 25 found that promoter sequences of both genes cause reporter genes to be expressed in the rays and the hook sensory neurons required for 'response' and vulva location. Thus showing that the LOV-1 and PKD-2 proteins are involved in chemosensory or mechanosensory signal transduction in sensory neurons.

Hence genes that are components of a pathway in nematodes are provided and are shown to be linked to observable behaviors. Each of the encoded proteins, LOV-1 and PKD-2 are components in a pathway, which appears to be a signal transduction pathway, that leads to the observed  
 5 phenotype. The genes from the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* are exemplified herein.

The pathway is shown to be homologous to the pathway in which the human polycystins, PKD1 and PKD2, participate. In particular, it is shown herein, that a mutation in nematodes, which gives rise to males  
 10 that are defective in mating behavior, lies in a gene designated herein *lov-1* (location of vulva). This gene, *lov-1*, is shown herein to be required for two male sensory behaviors, 'response' and 'location of vulva' (Lov).

A second gene, designated *pkd-2*, that affects this behavior in a similar manner is also identified and provided herein. The encoded  
 15 proteins are also provided. The gene, cDNA, and encoded protein is also provided. In an exemplary embodiment, the *C. elegans* genome sequence was used to isolate *pkd-2*. This gene is a nematode ortholog of the mammalian, particularly human PKD2 gene. Strains that contain knock-out mutants of this gene also exhibit the defective mating behaviors.

In an exemplary embodiment, provided herein are the *C. elegans* genes, designated *lov-1* and *pkd-2*. SEQ ID No. 3 sets forth the complement (*i.e.*, the non-coding strand) of the *lov-1* gene from *C. elegans*. SEQ ID No. 4 sets forth the sequence of amino acids of the protein (N-terminus to C-terminus)). SEQ ID No. 5 sets forth the  
 20 complement (*i.e.*, the non-coding strand) of the *C. elegans* *pkd-2* gene from *C. elegans*. SEQ ID No. 6 sets forth the encoded sequence of amino acids.

Also provided are the mutants of the genes, *lov-1*, and *pkd-2* and the resulting mutant encoded proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding  
 30 mutants of these genes are also provided. For example, deletion mutants of these genes, particularly deletion mutants that substantially or



- completely knock-out gene product function, are provided. Thus, nucleic acid molecules containing deletions of each of these genes and deletion mutants that alter the phenotype of nematodes, such as *C. elegans*, that contain these mutant genes are also provided. Constructs, vectors, plasmids and strains containing each of the nucleic molecules are also provided. Also provided are strains defective in these genes.

- Also provided are strains containing the mutant nucleic acids. Strains that manifest the defective male sensory behaviors are also provided herein. Constructs containing the genes, vectors containing the constructs, cells containing the vectors and transgenic *C. elegans*. Assays that use these strains of *C. elegans* are also provided.

- As noted, it is shown herein that these genes are human homologs of the human genes that encode polycystins, proteins polycystin-1 (PKD1) and polycystin-2 (PKD2), which are defective in human autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Hence, the genes and nematode strains provide model systems for studying this pathway, identifying additional components of the pathway, and for use in drug screening assays to identify compounds affect the pathway and/or compounds that serve as leads for development of drugs for treatment of polycystic kidney disease.

- Each gene is shown to affect two sensory behaviors in *C. elegans*. One behavior designated "Response" and refers to the response of males to hermaphrodites; and the other behavior, designated "Lov" refers to location of the vulva by the male. Strains that are defective in either or both of these genes are also provided. In particular deletion mutants are provided.

- By correlating the phenotypic behaviors with wild-type or defects in these genes, nematodes, such as *C. elegans*, can be used to identify other genes involved in this pathway and also means for direct screening for lead candidate compounds for drugs for treatment of PKD. Identification of additional genes necessary for PKD function can provide additional

diagnostic tools for PKD. Hence, provided herein are mutant strains of *C. elegans* and assays that use the strains.

- Also provided herein are assays that employ the constructs, vectors, plasmids and strains containing each of the nucleic molecules are
- 5 also provided. In particular, in one type of assays wild-type nematodes are mutagenized or treated with a test compound, and those that exhibit a change in behavior are identified.

- In other types of assays, nematodes that are defective in LOV and/or Response are mutagenized or treated with a compound, and those
- 10 that exhibit a change in behavior are identified. Test compounds or mutations responsible for the change in behavior are identified. Such compounds are candidates for treatment of PKDs.

- Among these methods are those that involved contacting a nematode that exhibits normal mating behavior with a test compound;
- 15 and selecting compounds that result in altered mating behavior, wherein the altered mating behavior comprises alteration in the behavior involving location of vulva and/or response to contact with the hermaphrodite.

- Also provided are methods for identifying genes involved in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD). Among these
- 20 methods are those in involving mutagenizing nematodes that exhibit normal mating behavior; and identifying and selecting nematodes that exhibit altered mating behavior, where the altered mating behavior is manifested as an alteration in location of vulva and/or response to contact with the hermaphrodite. The mutated gene(s) responsible for the
- 25 alteration in behavior are then identified. Databases or libraries of mammalian genes can be screened to identify homologs of these genes, which can then serve as therapeutic or diagnostic targets or aid in elucidation of the disease pathology.

- Methods for identifying compounds that are candidate therapeutic
- 30 agents for treatment of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) are provided. Among the methods are those in which normal

males are treated with a candidate compound. Compounds that result in changes in mating behaviors or changes in mating efficiencies are selected.

- Methods for identifying genes involved in the disease pathway are also provided. Among the methods are those in which normal males are mutagenized. Offspring that exhibit changes in mating behaviors or changes in mating efficiencies are selected and mutated genes are identified and shown to be part of the pathway. Mammalian, particularly human, homologs of the mutated genes are then identified. Such genes are likely to be part of the disease pathway. Such genes can serve as therapeutic targets and disease markers for diagnostic.

- Other assays use nematode strains that have mutations in either or both of *lov-1* or *pkd-2*. As described herein, suppressor and enhancer genetics can be used to assign functions to genes, to assign genes to pathways, to identify the key switches in these pathways and to provide a sensitive assay to identify new genes in a pathway and lead compounds that modulate the activity of genes and/or gene products in the pathway.

- Assays that identify the role of PKD proteins in sensory function are also provided. Since *lov-1* and *pkd-2* are expressed in CEM neurons, they have activity in other sensory functions, such as finding the mating partner at a distance. Accordingly assays using sexual chemotaxis or kinesis are provided. For example, males that are mutagenized or treated with a test compound are placed on a surface containing males and hermaphrodites, and are then observed to assess whether they can choose between males and hermaphrodites. If the male is defective in this sensory function, it will not distinguish between males and hermaphrodites.

- Assays that use dominant negative forms of PKD in nematodes or in other cells to identify mutations and/or compounds that inhibit PKD function are also provided. Transgenic nematodes that express a version of the LOV-1 or PKD-2 protein that inhibits the activity of LOV-1 and/or

- PKD-2 as assessed by manifestation of the altered LOV and/or response phenotypic behavior(s) are used in these assays. Transgenic nematodes can be produced by any method known to those of skill in the art, including, but are limited to, injection of the nucleic acid into the embryos
- 5 or cells of the animal. Transgenic nematodes that contain a dominant negative *lov-1* or *pkd-2* transgene are contacted with a test compound, and compounds that interfere with a remaining activity of the *LOV-1* or *PKD-2* protein are selected. Alternatively, these transgenic nematodes are mutagenized and mutants that lose a remaining activity are selected
- 10 and the gene or mutation responsible for the loss or that contributes to the loss is identified.

- Assays based on localization and trafficking of LOV-1 and/or PKD-2 within a cell or cells are also provided. These assays can identify regulators and factors necessary for synthesis and transport of *LOV-1*
- 15 and/or *PKD-2* proteins and employ strains in which LOV-1 and PKD-2 are expressed linked to a detectable label, such as a fluorescent protein. These strains are used to assess the effects of compounds or mutagenesis on the trafficking patterns of *LOV-1* and *PKD-2* and cellular location(s) of the proteins in the animal. Identified mutations can be
- 20 mapped and the genes identified. If mammalian, particularly human, homologs of these identified genes exist, such genes can serve as therapeutic or diagnostic targets and can aid in elucidation of the disease in mammals, particularly humans.

- Assays for identification of transcriptional regulators of expression
- 25 of *lov-1* and/or *pkd-2* are also provided. These assays screen for loss or alteration of expression of either gene and use transgenic nematodes with a reporter gene, such as a gene encoding a FP or lacZ or other detectable product, linked to the nucleic acid encoding *lov-1* or *pkd-2*. The animal is mutagenized or treated with a test compound and loss of expression or
- 30 reduction in expression of either gene is assessed. These assays identify regulators of and factors that affect *lov-1* and *pkd-2* expression.

Mammalian, particularly human homologs of these regulators and factors are identified. Such regulators and factors can be therapeutic or diagnostic targets, and/or can aid in developing an understanding of the development and progression of PKD in mammals.

- 5 Kits for performing the assays, particularly, the drug screening assays, are also provided. The kits include transgenic or wild-type nematodes or both that express either wild-type or a mutant or a transgenic form of *lov-1* and/or *pkd-2*. The nematodes may be on plates, in wells or in any form suitable for the assays. Kits containing nucleic
- 10 acid encoding either of the two genes or probes based upon these sequences or reporter gene constructions containing all or portions of either or both genes are also provided. The nucleic acids may be in solution, in lyophilized or other concentrated form, or may be bound to a suitable substrate. The kits can include additional reagents for performing
- 15 the assays, such reagents include any for performing any of the steps of the methods. The kits include instructions for performing the assays.

#### DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 depicts male mating behavior of *C. elegans*. The hermaphrodite is larger than the male and her vulva is depicted as a slit
- 20 on the ventral, posterior third of her body. The male tail is placed flush on the hermaphrodite, ventral side down. His spicules are depicted by a line in the tail. The hook is anterior to the spicules, the post cloacal sensilla is posterior. Sequence 1 illustrates wild-type male *Lov*. Sequence 2 represents hook ablated aberrant *Lov* behavior (passing and slow search).
  - 25 Sequence 3 portrays *lov-1(sy552)* mutant behavior (passing and eventually stopping).

- Figure 2 depicts the molecular nature of *lov-1*. a, Genetic and physical maps of the *lov-1* region on chromosome 2. Genetic markers are shown. Boundaries of a *lov-1* deletion (*mnDf21*) and non-deletion (*eDf21*)
- 30 are indicated. + designate rescue of *lov-1(sy552)* mutant males. Numbers in parentheses indicate the ratio of rescuing stable lines to total

- stable lines examined. **b**, *lov-1* gene structure. Exons are boxed. Genefinder predicts two ORFs, ZK945.10 (9 exons) and ZK945.9 (19 exons). RT-PCR reveals *lov-1* corresponds to the combination of ZK945.10 and ZK945.9. The arrow indicates the 1059 bp deletion in *lov-1 (sy582Δ)* **c**, *lov-1::GFP* (green fluorescent protein) expression constructs, patterns, and phenotypes in wild-type background. **d**, *lov-1* encodes a membrane associated protein with homology to the polycystin and voltage-activated channel families. A schematic representation of LOV-1 is shown to demonstrate domains of the protein. These include
- 10** the amino terminus that is serine/threonine rich with multiple potential glycosylation sites, an ATP/GTP binding domain (indicated by the asterisks), followed by two polycystin blocks of homology. Block 1 is exclusively homologous to PKD1, while Block 2 shows homology with all polycystins and also the family of voltage activated  $CA^{2+}$  channels. Block
  - 15** 1 is a conserved domain of unknown function, that also occurs at the N-terminus of most 5-lipoxygenases. Identity (%) and number of identical amino acids (in parentheses) between LOV-1 and a particular polycystin is indicated. Although LOV-1 lacks the carboxy terminal coiled-coil domain of all known polycystins, a coiled-coil is predicted in the middle of LOV-1
  - 20** using the most stringent criteria for the COILS program (data not shown). Y73F8A.B+A was identified in a Blast search of unpublished sequences available through the Sanger Center and is more similar to PKD2 (30% identity, 48% similarity, 13% gaps over 752 aa) than LOV-1 (25% identity, 44% similarity, 14% gaps over 367 aa).
  - 25** Figure 3 shows the *lov-1* and *pkd-2* genomic structures, constructs, rescue date and expression patterns; the line above *lov-1* indicates the 1,059 bp deletion in *lov-1(sy582Δ)*; numbers in parentheses indicate the ratio of rescuing stable lines to the number of stable lines examined, DN is dominant negative.

- Figure 4 shows that *lov-1::GFP1* and *PKD-2::GFP2* are colocalized to cell bodies and dendrites and are specifically expressed in adult male sensory neurons; the spicules, hook structure and posteriormost fan region autofluoresce; Arrows indicate neuronal cell bodies and arrowheads denote dendrites or ciliated endings. **a-c** *lov-1::GFP1*: (a) HOB and ray cell bodies (arrows), HOB dendritic process (arrowhead); (b) HOB and ray process 5 (arrowheads); (c) Ciliated endings in nose tip from male specific cephalic CEM neurons (cell bodies not shown). **d-f** *pkd-2::GFP2*: (d) ray cell bodies (arrow) and ray process 2 (arrowhead); (e) ray process 5 (arrowhead); (f) male-specific cephalic CEM ciliated endings (arrow) Scale bar corresponds to 20  $\mu$ m.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### Definitions

- Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one of skill in the art to which this invention belongs. *Caenorhabditis elegans* nomenclature is well understood by those of skill in this area (see, e.g., *Methods in Cell Biology C. elegans* I, and II, Cold Spring Harbor Press Books, Shakes, Epstein eds).
- All patents, patent applications and publications referred anywhere herein, including the background, are, unless noted otherwise, incorporated by reference in their entirety. In the event a definition in this section is not consistent with definitions elsewhere, the definition set forth in this section will control.
- As used herein, nematode is intended to refer generally to the class Nematoda or Nematodea and includes those animals of a slender cylindrical or thread-like form commonly called roundworms. Among those species, members of the genus *Caenorhabditis* are preferred, but species that can be cultured in the laboratory may be used.
- As used herein, the term "mutant," as in "nematode mutant" or "mutant nematode," is intended to refer generally to a nematode which

contains an altered genotype, preferably stably altered. The altered genotype results from a mutation not generally found in the genome of the wild-type nematode.

- As used herein, a mutant gene, such as a mutant *lov-1* or *pkd-2*
- 5 gene, refers to a gene that is altered, whereby a nematode with such gene, expresses an altered phenotype compared to a nematode with the wild type gene, such as the genes set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 3 and 5 (which set forth the non-coding strands). Mutations include point mutations, insertions, deletions, rearrangements and any other change in
- 10 the gene that results in an altered phenotype. Deletion mutants that eliminate the function of the encoded protein (knock-out mutations) are exemplified herein. Not all mutations necessarily completely destroy the activity of the protein.

- As used herein, "normal mating behavior" means that the animal
- 15 exhibits behavior typical of wild-type nematodes with respect to the location of vulva (Lov) and response to of males to hermaphrodites. Thus a male that exhibits "normal mating behavior" upon encountering a hermaphrodite, ceases forward motion, places his tail flush on the hermaphrodite, commences backing along her body, and turns at her ends
- 20 until he encounters her vulva and stops. This is the behavior of a *lov-1(+)* male. Mutant males defective in *lov-1* frequently do not respond to contact with the hermaphrodite and continue blindly moving forward. When response is initiated, *lov-1* mutants back and turn normally but pass the vulva at a high frequency. Thus, they can mate with paralyzed
- 25 or otherwise slow moving hermaphrodites.

- As used herein, a mammalian homolog of a nematode gene refers to a gene that encodes a protein that exhibits identifiable sequence homology and conservation of structure. The degree of sequence homology between a mammalian and nematode protein or gene to be
- 30 considered hmologs, depends upon the gene considered but is typically at least about 30% at the protein level. An ortholog will typically have



greater sequence similarity, and conservation of structure and often function. Methods and criteria for identifying mammalian, including human, homologs of nematode genes are known to those of skill in the art and involve a comparison of the sequence and structural features of the encoded protein.

- 5 As used herein, a dominant negative mutation is a mutation that encodes a polypeptide that when expressed disrupts that activity of the protein encoded by the wild-type gene (see, Herskowitz (1987) *Nature* 329:219-222). The function of the wild-type gene is blocked, a cloned
- 10 gene is altered so that it encodes a mutant product that inhibits the wild-type gene product in a cell or organism. As a result, the cell or organism is deficient in the product. The mutation is "dominant" because its phenotype is manifested in the presence of the wild-type gene, and it is "negative" in the sense that it inactivates the wild-type gene function. It
- 15 is possible to do this because proteins have multiple functional sites.

- As used herein, a "library" of nematodes is a collection of a plurality of nematodes, typically more than 10, preferably more than 100. Typically a library will include variety of different nematodes and may include wild-type and mutant nematodes and a sufficient number to
- 20 achieve the intended purpose for which the library is used..

- As used herein, a gene encoding *LOV-1* protein refers to a gene (a sequence of nucleotides including introns, and exons, and optionally transcriptional regulatory sequences) from any nematode that encodes a protein that performs the same function in the nematode as the *LOV-1*
- 25 protein provided herein. Such protein can be identified using the methods provided herein for identifying it in *C. elegans*, or by isolating cDNA encoding the protein using probes constructed from the nucleic acid provided herein to isolate it using standard methods. Typically the coding sequence of the gene provided herein will hybridize along its
- 30 length to the coding sequence of a related gene under conditions of at least low stringency, preferably moderate stringency, and likely under

conditions of high stringency. Nucleic acid encoding a LOV-1 protein includes any nucleic acid molecule, DNA, cDNA, RNA, that encodes a protein that has substantially the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID No. 4 and encodes a protein that has the same activity as this

5 protein. Minor sequence variations from species to species and even among a species are considered to be substantially the same sequence. Such nucleic acid will hybridize to the nucleic acid encoding the proteins provided herein under conditions of at least low stringency, preferably moderate stringency and more preferably high stringency.

- 10 As used herein, a gene encoding *PKD-2* protein from a nematode is similarly defined, except that it has the substantially the same sequence as the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID No. 6. Having identified these proteins and functions therefor in *C. elegans* permits similar identification in other nematode species.

- 15 As used herein, stringency conditions refer to the washing conditions for removing the non-specific probes and conditions that are equivalent to either high, medium, or low stringency as described below:
- 1) high stringency: 0.1 x SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 65°C
  - 2) medium stringency: 0.2 x SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 50°C
  - 20 3) low stringency: 1.0 x SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 50°C.

It is understood that equivalent stringencies may be achieved using alternative buffers, salts and temperatures.

- As used herein, percentage or amount or degree of sequence identity is used interchangeable with homology and refers to sequence
- 25 identity or homology determined using standard alignment programs with gap penalties and other parameters set to the manufacturer's default settings. It is understood that for relatively high levels of sequence identity or homology, the particular program selected and/or defaults set for various parameters, do not substantially affect the results. Hence, for
- 30 example, a requirement for 90% sequence identity of a nucleic acid sequence with another can be determined using any program known to

the skilled artisan or manually, and that such percentage can encompass about 85% to 95% identity.

- As used herein, reference to a drug refers to a chemical entity, whether in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phase that is capable of providing a desired therapeutic effect when administered to a subject. The term "drug" should be read to include synthetic compounds, natural products and macromolecular entities such as polypeptides, polynucleotides, or lipids and also small molecules, including, but are not limited to, neurotransmitters, ligands, hormones and elemental compounds. The term "drug" is meant to refer to that compound whether it is in a crude mixture or purified and isolated.

- As used herein, heterologous or foreign DNA and RNA are used interchangeably and refer to DNA or RNA that does not occur naturally as part of the genome in which it is present or which is found in a location or locations in the genome that differ from that in which it occurs in nature. Heterologous nucleic acid is generally not endogenous to the cell into which it is introduced, but has been obtained from another cell or prepared synthetically. Generally, although not necessarily, such nucleic acid encodes RNA and proteins that are not normally produced by the cell in which it is expressed. Any DNA or RNA that one of skill in the art would recognize or consider as heterologous or foreign to the cell in which it is expressed is herein encompassed by heterologous DNA. Examples of heterologous DNA include, but are not limited to, DNA that encodes exogenous invertase. Heterologous DNA and RNA may also encode RNA or proteins that mediate or alter expression of endogenous DNA by affecting transcription, translation, or other regulatable biochemical processes.

- As used herein, operative linkage of heterologous DNA to regulatory and effector sequences of nucleotides, such as promoters, enhancers, transcriptional and translational stop sites, and other signal sequences refers to the relationship between such DNA and such

sequences of nucleotides. For example, operative linkage of heterologous DNA to a promoter refers to the physical relationship between the DNA and the promoter such that the transcription of such DNA is initiated from the promoter by an RNA polymerase that specifically recognizes, binds to

5 and transcribes the DNA in reading frame.

As used herein, a gene containing a heterologous transcriptional or translational or processing control region(s) refers to a nucleic acid molecule or construct that includes coding portion of a gene operatively linked to a such region derived from a different gene. A homologous

10 transcriptional or translational or processing control region(s) refers to a nucleic acid molecule or construct that includes coding portion of a gene operatively linked to a such region derived from the same gene.

As used herein, a promoter region refers to the portion of DNA of a gene that controls expression of DNA to which it is operatively linked.

- 15 The promoter region includes specific sequences of DNA that are sufficient for RNA polymerase recognition, binding and transcription initiation. This portion of the promoter region is referred to as the promoter. In addition, the promoter region includes sequences that modulate this recognition, binding and transcription initiation activity of
- 20 the RNA polymerase. These sequences may be cis acting or may be responsive to trans acting factors. Promoters, depending upon the nature of the regulation, may be constitutive or regulated. A constitutive promoter is always turned on. A regulatable promoter requires specific signals to be turned on or off. A developmentally regulated promoter is
- 25 one that is turned on or off as a function of development.

As used herein, regulatory sequences include, sequences of nucleotides that function, for example as transcriptional and translational control sequences. Transcriptional control sequences include the promoter and other regulatory regions, such as enhancer sequences, that

30 modulate the activity of the promoter, or control sequences that modulate the activity or efficiency of the RNA polymerase that recognizes the

- promoter, or control sequences are recognized by effector molecules, including those that are specifically induced by interaction of an extracellular signal with a cell surface protein. For example, modulation of the activity of the promoter may be effected by altering the RNA
- 5 polymerase binding to the promoter region, or, alternatively, by interfering with initiation of transcription or elongation of the mRNA. Such sequences are herein collectively referred to as transcriptional control elements or sequences. In addition, transcriptional controls sequences, include sequences of nucleotides that alter translation of the resulting
- 10 mRNA, thereby altering the amount of a gene product.

- As used herein, a reporter gene refers to a gene that encodes a detectable product. Such genes are well known to those of skill in the art and include, but are not limited to, genes encoding fluorescent proteins, particularly the well-known green fluorescent proteins, *lacZ*, enzymes and
- 15 other such reporters known to be expressible and detectable in nematodes. These genes are linked to a gene of interest whereby upon expression a detectable fusion protein is produced. For purposes herein, such fusions are exemplified using an aequorin GFP (see, Chalfie *et al.* (1994) *Science* 263:802-805; see, also U.S. Patent No. 5,741,668), but
- 20 any such protein may be used. For example, GFP from *Aequorea victoria* contains 238 amino acids, absorbs blue light and emits green light; it has been cloned and its sequence characterized; various mutants are also well known. Nematode optimized codons may be selected.

- As used herein, a reporter gene construct is a nucleic acid molecule
- 25 that includes a reporter gene operatively linked to transcriptional control sequences. Typically the construct will also include all or a portion of a the gene of interest, which herein is *lov-1* and/or *pkd-2*, and the reporter gene will be under the control of the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* promoter and other regulatory regions. By operatively linked is meant linked whereby an in-
- 30 frame fusion protein is produced upon expression of the construct and whereby the reporter gene product is active (*i.e.* produces a detectable

As used herein, isolated, substantially pure DNA refers to DNA

- As used herein, expression refers to the process by which nucleic

- As used herein, cloning vehicle or vector, which are used

- Appropriate expression vectors are well known to those of skill in

- 19-

art use these terms, plasmid, vector, and expression vector, interchangeably. Those of skill in the art, however, recognize what is intended from the purpose for which the vector, plasmid or expression vector is used.

- 5           As used herein, integrated into the genome means integrated into a chromosome or chromosomes.

As used herein, a "fragment" of a protein refers to any portion of a protein that contains less than the complete amino acid sequence of the protein but that retains a biological or chemical function of interest.

- 10           As used herein, expression vector or expression vehicle refers to such vehicle or vector that capable, after transformation into a host, of expressing a gene cloned therein. The cloned gene is usually placed under the control of (i.e., operably linked to) certain control sequences such as promoter sequences. Expression control sequences will vary
- 15           depending on whether the vector is designed to express the operably linked gene in a procaryotic or eukaryotic host and may additionally contain transcriptional elements such as enhancer elements, termination sequences, tissue-specificity elements, and/or translational initiation and termination sites.

- 20           As used herein, a variant of a protein refers to a protein substantially similar in structure and biological activity to either the entire protein or a fragment thereof. Thus, provided that two proteins possess a similar activity, they are considered variants as that term is used herein even if the composition or secondary, tertiary, or
- 25           quaternary structure of one of the molecules is not identical to that found in the other, or if the sequence of amino acid residues is not identical.

- It is also understood that any of the proteins or portions disclosed herein may be modified by making conservative amino acid substitutions
- 30           and the resulting modified subunits are contemplated herein. Suitable conservative substitutions of amino acids are known to those of skill in

this art and may be made generally without altering the biological activity of the resulting molecule. Those of skill in this art recognize that, in general, single amino acid substitutions in non-essential regions of a polypeptide do not substantially alter biological activity (see, e.g., Watson et al. *Molecular Biology of the Gene*, 4th Edition, 1987, The Benjamin/Cummings Pub. Co., p.224). Such substitutions are preferably, although not exclusively, made in accordance with those set forth in TABLE 1 as follows:

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TABLE 1

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Original residue	Conservative substitution
Ala (A)	Gly; Ser
Arg (R)	Lys
Asn (N)	Gln; His
Cys (C)	Ser
Gln (Q)	Asn
Glu (E)	Asp
Gly (G)	Ala; Pro
His (H)	Asn; Gln
Ile (I)	Leu; Val
Leu (L)	Ile; Val
Lys (K)	Arg; Gln; Glu
Met (M)	Leu; Tyr; Ile
Phe (F)	Met; Leu; Tyr
Ser (S)	Thr
Thr (T)	Ser
Trp (W)	Tyr
Tyr (Y)	Trp; Phe
Val (V)	Ile; Leu

Comparable mutations may be made at the nucleotide sequence level.

Other substitutions are also permissible and may be determined empirically or in accord with known conservative substitutions. Any such modification of the polypeptide may be effected by any means known to those of skill in this art. Mutation may be effected by any method known to those of skill in the art, such as by chemicals or radiation, and also including site-specific or site-directed mutagenesis of DNA encoding the protein and the use of DNA amplification methods using primers to introduce and amplify alterations in the DNA template.



As understood by those skilled in the art, assay methods for identifying compounds, such as antagonists and agonists, that modulate functioning of a protein or protein or pathway, generally require comparison to a control. One type of a "control" system is one that is

5 treated substantially the same as the system, such as a worm, exposed to the test compound except that the control is not exposed to the test compound. Another type of a control may one that is identical to the test system, except that it does not express the gene or protein of interest. In this situation, the response of test system is compared to the response

10 (or lack of response) of the control to the test compound, when each cell are exposed to substantially the same reaction conditions in the presence of the compound being assayed.

As used herein, treatment means any manner in which the symptoms of a conditions, disorder or disease are ameliorated or

15 otherwise beneficially altered.

As used herein, amelioration of the symptoms of a particular disorder by administration of a particular pharmaceutical composition refers to any lessening, whether permanent or temporary, lasting or transient that can be attributed to or associated with administration of the

20 composition.

As used herein, a composition refers to any mixture of two or more components. It may be solution, suspension, or any other mixture.

As used herein, biological activity refers to the in vivo activities of a compound or physiological responses that result upon in vivo

25 administration of a compound, composition or other mixture. Biological activity, thus, encompasses therapeutic effects and pharmaceutical activity of such compounds, compositions and mixtures.

#### **Nematodes as disease models**

Nematodes serve as model organisms for the study of gene

30 expression. *Caenorhabditis elegans* is representative of nematodes. It is a small, freeliving bacteriovorous soil nematode that is a member of the

*Rhabditidae*, a large and diverse group of nematodes found in terrestrial habitats. Some rhabditids are pathogenic to or parasitic on animals. In common with other nematodes, *C. elegans* develops through four larval stages (also called juveniles) that are separated by moults. The lifecycle takes about 3 days at 20 ° C.

- 5 *C. elegans* is only 1 mm long and can be handled in a manner similar to microorganisms, including growth on petri plates seeded with bacteria. In the laboratory, *C. elegans* is fed on *E. coli*. It has a transparent body and all somatic cells ( 959 female; 1031 male) are visible with a microscope.

- 10 Although it is a primitive organism, it shares many of the essential biological characteristics, including embryogenesis, morphogenesis, development and aging that are central problems of human biology. The worm is conceived as a single cell that undergoes a complex process of development, starting with embryonic cleavage, proceeding through morphogenesis and growth to the adult. It has a nervous system with a 'brain' (the circumpharyngeal nerve ring), It exhibits definable behaviors, and is capable of rudimentary learning. It produces sperm and eggs, mates and reproduces. After reproduction it gradually ages, loses vigor and dies. Its average life span is 2-3 weeks.

- 20 Adult *C. elegans* are usually self-fertilizing protandrous hermaphrodites. As a result homozygous mutant stocks can be readily generated. The hermaphrodite gonad first produces germ cells that differentiate as sperm (about 250 sperm are produced) and then produces eggs. The fecundity is determined by the sperm supply.

- 25 Nematodes, particularly *C. elegans*, is one of the most thoroughly understood of all multicellular organisms. The biology of its nervous system, which contains 302 neurons, is well-documented. Many *C. elegans* genes used have counterparts in mammals, including humans. At least half of the *C. elegans* genes and proteins that have been characterized have structures and functions similar to mammalian genes.

Animals from man to worm have most of their protein families in common and humans frequently have four to five close analogs of a protein family member, where worms have only one. Essentially all genes and pathways shown to be important in cell-, developmental- and disease-biology have been found to be conserved between worm and human. This conservation applies to the number and type of protein families, gene structure, the hierarchy of genes in genetic pathways and even gene regulation.

## Genetics Nomenclature

For historical reasons *C. elegans* nomenclature is different from other species. Loci have a 3-letter dash one number designation. The letters are an acronym for the phenotype and the number is consecutive. Alleles have a single or double letter followed by a number. The letter identifies the isolating laboratory. Strains have a letter(s) number designation. The letters identify the isolating laboratory (i.e. AB100 abc-1(xy1000) Strain AB100 which carries the xy1000 allele of abc-1.

-24-

and chromosomes separated by semicolons. Heterozygous nematodes are designated by a *abc-1/+* notation. Hence *abc-1(+)* indicates the wild-type (N2 strain) copy of the gene. Proteins are capitalised and not italicized. ABC is the protein product of *abc-1*.

- 5       Rearrangements, duplications and deficiencies have a letter prefix (indicating the isolating lab) a Dp (pronounced dupe, for duplication) or Df (pronounced dif for deficiency) and a number (*i.e.*, xyDp1 is duplication number 1 from xy and xyDf1 is deficiency number 1 from xy lab). Transgenic strains carrying the transgene as a free extrachromosomal array are designated as follows: xyEx1[*abc-1(+)*] is a transgenic strain carrying the wt copy of *abc-1*.

### **The *C. elegans* Genome**

- 20       The *C. elegans* genome, which is 97 Mb, contains six approximately equally sized chromosomes (5 autosomes, one X) and it has been sequenced (see, (1998) *Science* 282:2012-2018) and is publicly available. The 97 Mb encodes a predicted 19,099; although as shown herein, there remain ambiguities. Over 60,000 cDNA fragments have been tag sequenced and 101000 ESTs deposited. These "expressed sequence tags" or ESTs offer a set of snapshots of gene expression in the nematode, and have identified around half of the organism's genes. The cDNA data is used in the prediction of genes from the genome sequence along with database searches for similarities between *C. elegans* genes and those of other organisms such as humans. This estimate is based on the correspondence between genomic DNA sequence and cDNA sequences, and on the prediction of coding genes from genomic sequence. The genome data (and much else besides) is collated into an available database ACeDB, written for the *C. elegans* project. A physical map of the genome, which is publically available in the *C. elegans* genome database ACeDB, has been constructed. The map is based on 17,000 cosmid clones of genomic DNA (insert size 35-40 kb). These clones were "fingerprinted" using restriction enzymes, and the

fingerprints used to order the clones in overlapping contiguous sets, or contigs. These cosmid contigs have been supplemented by a set of 3,000 yeast artificial chromosome clones (insert sizes 100 kb and above).

Because the yeast host tolerates sequences that *E. coli* does not, the

- 5 YAC clones can "bridge" gaps between contigs of cosmids. With these two resources, contigs covering >95% of all the chromosomes have been assembled. The clones are freely available for researchers, and the 3,000 YAC clones are available as an array on a filtermat, arranged in approximate chromosomal order, for screening purposes.

- 10 The genomes of other nematodes are in the same size range. *Brugia malayi*, a filarial parasite of humans, has a genome of 100 Mb; *Ascaris suum*, the pig roundworm, has a larger germ line genome which undergoes somatic diminution.

- 15 **Identification of the genes associated with the location of vulva and response behaviors**

#### **The behaviors**

The six sub-steps of the stereotyped copulatory sequence has been correlated with the function of individual neurons, and behavioral mutants have been isolated (Liu *et al. Neuron* 14:79-89). *C. elegans* male mating

- 20 behavior includes a series of steps: response to contact with the hermaphrodite, backing along the body of the hermaphrodite, turning around her head or tail, location of the vulva, insertion of the two copulatory spicules into the vulva and sperm transfer. Sensory structures and neurons that participate in each of these steps have been identified:
- 25 the sensory rays mediate response to contact and turning; the hook, the postcloacal sensilla and the spicules mediate vulva location; and the spicules also mediate spicule insertion and regulate sperm transfer.

Thus, the stereotyped mating behavior of the *Caenorhabditis elegans* male comprises several substeps: response backing, turning,

- 30 vulva location, spicule insertion, and sperm transfer (Fig. 1). The complexity of male mating behavior is reflected in the sexually dimorphic

anatomy and nervous systems of the male and hermaphrodite (Hodgkin, J. (1988) in *The Nematode C. elegans* (ed. Wood, B.) pp. 243-279 (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York). Behavioral functions have been assigned to most male-specific sensory neurons via cell ablations

5 (Liu *et al. Neuron* 14:79-89). Although the hermaphrodite is behaviorally passive, her vulva provides sensory cues to the male.

Vulva location behavior is complex. The male stops and precisely positions his tail over the vulva, coordinates his movement to the hermaphrodite's, and ultimately insert his spicules into the vulva slit and

10 transfers sperm into the uterus. The hook sensory neurons, HOA and HOB, are specifically required for location of vulva (Lov) behavior. Ablation of either HOA or HOB results in a Lov defect whereby the ablated male circles the hermaphrodite without stopping at the vulva (Fig. 1). Eventually, the ablated male begins an alternative search by

15 backing slowly and prodding randomly with his spicules until the vulva is located. The postcloacal sensilla are required for slow search behavior. Vulva location behavior is executed by a minimum of eight sensory neurons with overlapping and redundant functions (Liu *et al. Neuron* 14:79-89).

20 A genetic analysis of vulva location behavior to investigate how genes specify sensory behavior, beginning with sensory reception was performed. The mating behavior of existing mutants defective in sensory behaviors including chemotaxis to soluble and volatile odors, mechanosensation, and osmotic avoidance was first examined. From this

25 survey, it was found that only males with severe defects in all sensory neuron cilia (*osm-4*, *osm-5*, *osm-6*, and *che-3*) were Lov defective (Table 2). For example, *osm-6(p811)* males locate the vulva with an efficiency of 32% versus 96% of wild-type (Table 2). These males are also response defective, but not so severely as to prevent observation of

30 the Lov phenotype. The only ciliated cells in *C. elegans* are chemosensory and mechanosensory neurons (White *et al. (1986) Philos.*

- Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci.* 314:1-340). The male tail possesses thirty predicted ciliated sensory neurons (Sulston *et al.* (1980) *Dev. Biol.* 78:542-576), consistent with the observation that ciliated neurons modulate response and Lov. *osm-6::gfp* is expressed exclusively in
- 5 ciliated neurons, with male-specific expression in four CEM head neurons and neurons of the rays and copulatory spicules (Collet *et al.* (1998) *Genetics* 148:187-200). More detailed examination revealed that *osm-6::gfp* expression begins at the L4 stage in neuronal cell bodies and extends to dendrites as neuronal outgrowth proceeds (data not shown).
- 10 The RnA and RnB neurons of each ray (ray 1 through ray 9), the HOA and HOB hook neurons, the spicule neurons SPV and SPD, and the PCB postcloacal sensilla neurons accumulate GFP. The *osm-6* expression pattern and mutant phenotypes indicate that OSM-6 might be required for the structure and function of ciliated neurons in the adult male tail. In the
- 15 hermaphrodite, *osm-6* function is required for nose touch (Kaplan *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90:2227-2231), osmotic avoidance, chemotaxis, dye-filling of sensory neurons, thermotaxis, dauer formation, and proper assembly of ciliated sensory endings (Perkins *et al.* (1986) *Dev. Biol.* 117:456-487). Hence, ciliated endings are important for all
- 20 known sensory behaviors, including Lov.

**TABLE 2. Vulva location behavior of wild-type and mutant males**

Genotype	vulva location efficiency %	Significantly different from wild-type (p value)	n
<i>him-5</i> (wild-type)	96	—	101
<i>osm-1(e1803)</i>	65	No (0.0738)	
25 <i>osm-4(p821)</i>	48	Yes (0.0004)	
<i>osm-5(p813); him-5</i>	26	Yes (0.0002)	
<i>osm-6(p811)</i>	32	Yes (0.0003)	
<i>che-3(e1124)</i>	69	Yes (0.02666)	
<i>lov-1(sy582Δ)</i>	11	Yes (<0.0001)	
30 <i>lov-1(sy582); him-5</i>	30	Yes (<0.0001)	

Table 2. *lov-1(sy522)*; *him-5(e1490)*, *lov-1(sy582Δ)*, and all cilia defective mutant were also response defective. Males that eventually responded were scored for Lov behavior. <sup>1</sup>n represents the number of males observed, each for a minimum of 10 vulva encounters per male. Mann-Whitney tests determined p values. The following non-cilia-defective

- 5 *osmotic avoidance (osm)*, mechanosensory defective (*mec*), chemosensory defective (*che*), odorant response abnormal (*odr*) and dauer formation defective (*daf*) mutants were also examined and found to be normal for response and Lov behavior: *osm-3(e1806)*; *him-5(e1490)*, *osm-7(n1515)*, *osm-8(n1518)*, *osm-10(n1604)*, *osm-11(n1604)*, *osm-12(n1606)*, *mec-3(e1338)* *him-8(e1489)*, *mec-4(e1611)*, *mec-5(e1340)*,  
10 *mec-7(n434)*, *mec-7(e1343)*, *mec-8(e398)*, *mec-9(e1494)*, *che-112*, *odr-1(n1936)*, *odr-2(n2145)*, *odr-3(n2150)*, *odr-4(n2144ts)*, *odr-5*, *odr-6(kyl)*, *odr-7(ky4)*, *odr-10(ky32)* and *daf-11(m47ts)*.

Provided herein are mutants that are defective in location of the vulva (Lov). Lov mutant males are unable to execute this step. In

- 15 addition, these males are also defective in the first sub-step, 'response'. Response and vulva location depend on two types of male sensory structure: the first is a set of nine pairs of rays, which project out of the tail on each side; and the second is a hardened cuticular structure called the hook, which contains two sensory neurons. These mutants were  
20 used to identify the genes involved in these behaviors.

#### Identification and cloning of the *lov-1* gene

To elucidate the molecular basis of behavior and sensory the mutants are studied and genes associated with the behaviors are identified. A gene designated *lov-1* that is required for two male sensory  
25 behaviors, response and location of vulva (Lov) is described herein. It is also associated with other sensory behaviors controlled by the CEM neurons.

This gene, *lov-1*, encodes a putative membrane protein with a mucin-like, serine-threonine rich amino terminus (Carraway *et al.* (1995)  
30 *Trends Glycoscience Glycotechnology* 7:31-44) followed by two blocks of homology to human polycystins encoded by the autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) genes (Torres *et al.* (1998) Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension 7:159-169). LOV-1 and human PKD1 are 26% identical in block 1. Block 2 also shows 20% identity  
35 between LOV-1, all identified polycystins (PKD1, PKD2, and PKDL), and the family of voltage-activated channels (Torres *et al.* (1998) Current



- Opinion in Nephrology and *Hypertension* 7:159-169). Overall, LOV-1 is the closest *C. elegans* homolog of PKD1. The polycystin/channel domain (block 2) of LOV-1 is required for function. *Lov-1* is specially expressed in adult male sensory neurons of the rays, hook, and head, mediating
- 5 response, Lov, and potentially chemotaxis to hermaphrodites, respectively (Liu *et al. Neuron* 14:79-89, Ward *et al. (1975) J. Comp. Neurol.* 160:313-337). Localization of *lov-1* to neuronal cell bodies and ciliated sensory endings is consistent with a role in either chemo- and/or mechanosensory reception and signaling. Human PKD proteins might
- 10 similarly be involved in sensory reception during osmoregulation, organogenesis and/or organ maintenance.

#### Cloned genes and encoded proteins

- To identify genes specifically required for male sensory behaviors, mutants defective in Lov were screened. *Lov-1(sy552)* males have
- 15 specific response and Lov defects. Upon encountering a hermaphrodite, a *lov-1(+)* male ceases forward motion, places his tail flush on the hermaphrodite, commences backing along her body, and turns at her ends until he encounters her vulva and stops. Mutant males defective in *lov-1* frequently do not respond to contact with the hermaphrodite and continue
- 20 blindly moving forward. When response is initiated, *lov-1* mutants back and turn normally but pass the vulva at a high frequency. The response and vulva location ability of *lov-1(sy552)* is 30% that of *lov-1(+)* males (Table 2). Spiculate insertion and sperm transfer behaviors are unaffected. *lov-1(sy552)* males exhibit high mating efficiency with severely paralyzed
- 25 *unc-52* hermaphrodites but sire few progeny with actively moving *dpy-17* hermaphrodites. Differences between mating efficiencies is partner-dependent. A paralyzed partner is an easier target for the *lov-1* mutant male who is defective in response and Lov but unimpaired in the behaviors of backing, turning, spicule insertion, and sperm transfer. The
- 30 behavioral defects of *sy552* are limited to male mating. *Lov-1(sy552)*

mutants appear normal for other sensory behaviors including egg laying, nose touch, tap, mechanosensation, and osmotic avoidance.

The *lov-1* gene was cloned by genetic mapping and transformation rescue of the *sy552* behavioral defects (Fig. 2a). *mnDf2/sy552*,

- 5 *mnDf83/sy552* and *sy552/sy552* males are phenotypically indistinguishable; therefore, *sy552* is reduction or loss of function mutation in *lov-1*. This conclusion is supported by the observed recessive nature of *sy552*. A 16.9 kb HindIII subclone (plov-1.1) of the cosmid ZK945 rescued response and Lov defects of *sy552* (Fig. 2a). Both a 6.7 kb
- 10 HindIII-BamHI fragment from plov-1.1 (plov-1::GFP1) and a 14.1 kb HindIII-StuI frameshift in plov-1.1 (plov-1.3) fail to rescue *sy552* defects (Fig. 2b) yet act in a dominant negative (DN) manner in wild-type males with respect to Lov behavior (Fig. 2c). Wild-type males expressing either plov-1::GFP or plov-1.3 are Lov defective. These transgenic males
- 15 exhibit a wild-type response to hermaphrodite contact. Without being bound by a theory, the differences in *sy552* and transgenic DN phenotypes might be attributed to dosage or mosaicism.

Figure 2b illustrates the intron-exon boundaries of the *lov-1* gene.

- Using RT-PCR with *lov-1* specific primers and *him-5* mRNA, it was found
- 20 that *lov-1* encodes one transcript corresponding to Genefinder-predicted ORFs, ZK945.10 and ZK945.9 (Fig. 2b), which had been thought to be two genes. *Lov-1* encodes a predicted 3178 amino acid membrane-bound protein (see SEQ ID Nos. 3 and 4) with a serine-threonine rich extracellular domain homologous to mucins (Carraway *et al.* (1995)
  - 25 *Trends Glycoscience Glycotechnology* 7:31-44), a polycystin homology block 1 (26% identity), and a carboxy terminal polycystin block 2 with 20% identity to polycystin proteins 1, 2, and 2, encoded by the PKD1, PKD2, and PKDL (polycystic kidney disease) genes, respectively (Fig. 2d). A Kyte-Doolittle hydropathy plot predicts multiple transmembrane
  - 30 domains; although no signal peptide is predicted in LOV-1. Mucins are highly glycosylated extracellular proteins thought to serve cell adhesion

and/or protective functions (Carraway *et al.* (1995) *Trends Glycoscience Glycotechnology* 7:31-44).

- Similarity between exons W (for PKD1 only), X, Y, Z, AA, BB, and CC of *lov-1* and PKD1, PKD2, and the family of voltage-activated calcium and potassium channels in the six transmembrane spanning region has been observed (Mochizuki *et al.* (1996) *Science* 272:1339-1342). This extends to PKDL (Nomura *et al.* (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:25967-25973). LOV-1 lacks the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binding EF-hand of polycystin 2 and L, and a coiled-coil domain of all three polycystins (Fig. 2d), which has been shown to mediate hetero- and homotypic interactions between polycystin 1 and polycystin 2 (Qian (1997) *Nature Genetics* 16:179-183; Tsiokas *et al.* (1997) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:6965-6970). Block 2 also shows limited homology with the trp (transient receptor potential) family of channels (Montell *et al.* (1989) *Neuron* 2:1313-1323). The critical difference between voltage-gated and trp channels is the presence of a positively charged S4 transmembrane domain that acts as a voltage sensor (Montell *et al.* (1989) *Neuron* 2:1313-1323). LOV-1 more closely resembles voltage-gated channels in this respect. A frameshift disruption in *lov-1* (plov-1.3) one residue away from a corresponding nonsense mutation in human PKD2 (Mochizuki *et al.* (1996) *Science* 272:1339-1342) destroys the ability to rescue *lov-1*(*sy552*), as mentioned above. The construct plov-1.3 encodes a truncated protein lacking the polycystin block 2/channel domain. These results demonstrate that the polycystin block 2/channel domain is essential for LOV-1 function, and indicate that functional as well as structural similarities might exist between LOV-1 and PKD-2. LOV-1 also possesses a nucleotide-binding domain (Fig. 2d) that is not present in the human polycystins. The structure of LOV-1 is also indicative of a role in signal transduction.

- The *lov-1* gene product appears to be a membrane spanning protein that includes an extracellular domain with a serine/threonine-rich mucin-like domain, an ATP-binding domain, and small cytoplasmic tails that mediate interaction with other members of the pathway, including a *pkd-2* gene product that is also a membrane spanning protein, with six membrane domains, and a cytoplasmic EF-hand. Interaction of these proteins lead to the observed phenotypic response. In *C. elegans* this response can be detected as a clearly identifiable phenotype. Hence, *C. elegans* and mutants thereof can serve as a test system for identifying compounds that alter this pathway and also for identifying other gene products involved in the pathway.

### ***lov-1* gene**

- In an exemplary embodiment, the complement of the nucleic acid sequence of the *lov-1* gene from *C. elegans* is provided. Corresponding genes from other nematodes may be identified, such as by using the nucleic acid provided herein and screening an appropriate library, genomic or cDNA library, using standard procedures. Alternatively, databases of sequence may be searched and the genes from other nematodes homologous to those provided herein identified, again using standard searching and alignment programs.

- SEQ ID NO. 3 is the complement of the genomic sequence of the *lov-1* gene. It includes open reading frames (ORFs) between nucleotides 15760 to 27880 of cosmid ZK945 (nucleotides 1 to 12121 of SEQ ID NO.3) and nucleotides 1-564 of cosmid F27E5 (nucleotides 12122 to 12685 of SEQ ID NO.3). It was found herein, however, that ZK945 and F27E5 overlap from nucleotides 27881 to 27981 and nucleotides 1 to 101, respectively (the overlap region includes nucleotides 12122 to 12222 in SEQ ID NO.3), thereby providing a single, rather than two, ORFs.

- It been thought that the open reading frame in cosmid ZK945 (the "ZK945.9" gene; nucleotides 1 to 9164 of SEQ ID NO.3), and the open

- reading from in cosmid F27E5 (the "ZK945.10" gene; nucleotides 9415 to 12685 of SEQ ID NO.3) encoded two genes. DNA sequence analysis of RT-PCR generated cDNA clones from *him-5(e1490)* RNA revealed three exons (**exons I, J and K** in Figure 2B) in the junction between ZK945.10 and ZK945.9: one from nucleotides 25195 to 25742 of the ZK945 cosmid (nucleotides 9436 to 9983 of SEQ ID NO. 3); a second from nucleotides 25071 to 25151 of the ZK945 cosmid (nucleotides 9312 to 9392 of SEQ ID NO. 3); and a third initiating at position 25021 in the ZK945 cosmid (nucleotide 9262 of SEQ ID NO. 3). This demonstrated that the *lov-1* gene encodes one large transcript corresponding to ORFs in ZK945.10 and ZK945.9, spanning what had previously been thought to encode two proteins.

- As noted above, Figure 2B depicts the *lov-1* genomic structure (exons shown as boxes, introns as lines). With reference to Figure 2B, the coding sequence in the gene set forth in SEQ ID No. 3 (noting that SEQ ID 3 sets forth the non-coding strand) is as follows:

- Complement (Join (12500...12685) - Exon A; (12266...12451) - Exon B; (12085...12217) - Exon C; (11683...11823) - Exon D; (11498...11637) - Exon E; (11128...11452) - Exon F; (10268...10899) - Exon G; (10138...10216) - Exon H; (9436...9983) - **Exon I**; (9312...9392) - **Exon J**; (8685...9262) - **Exon K**; (8557...8635) - Exon L; (7830...7997) - Exon M; (6774...7786) - Exon N; (6648...6728) - Exon O; (6305...6598) - Exon P; (6006...6255) - Exon Q; (5732...5958) - Exon R; (4849...5076) - Exon S; (4698...4799) - Exon T; (4383...4651) - Exon U; (3336...4328) - Exon V; (2229...3094) - Exon W; (1976...2181) - Exon X; (1635...1930) - Exon Y; (1043...1591) - Exon Z; (625...999) - Exon AA; (329...572) - Exon BB; (1...270) - Exon CC).

The LOV-1 amino acid sequence is set forth in SEQ ID NO. 4. The following table summarizes the above.

**TABLE 3 Comparison of Sequence ID No. 3 with source Cosmids<sup>†</sup>**

	EXON	SEQ ID 3	ZK945	F27E5
5	A	12500..12685		379..564
	B	12266..12451		145..330
	C	12085..12217	27844..27976	
	D	11683..11823	27442..27582	
10	E	11498..11637	27257..27396	
	F	11128..11452	26887..27211	
	G	10268..10899	26027..26658	
	H	10138..10216	25897..25975	
15	*I	9436..9983	25195..25742	
	*J	9312..9392	25151..25071	
	*K	8685..9262	24444..25021	
	L	8557..8635	24316..24394	
20	M	7830..7997	23589..23756	
	N	6774..7786	22533..23545	
	O	6648..6728	22407..22487	
	P	6305..6598	22064..22357	
25	Q	6006..6255	21765..22014	
	R	5732..5958	21491..21717	
	S	4849..5076	20608..20835	
	T	4698..4799	20457..20558	
30	U	4383..4651	20142..20410	
	V	3336..4328	19095..20087	
	**W	2229..3094	17988..18853	
	X	1976..2181	17735..17940	
30	Y	1635..1930	17394..17689	
	Z	1043..1591	16802..17350	
	AA	625..999	16384..16758	
	BB	329..572	16088..16331	

EXON	SEQ ID 3	ZK945	F27E5
CC	1..270	15760..16029	

\*exons I, J, K at the junction of ZK945.10 and ZK945.9 (as determined by RT-PCR analysis, and not predicted by the GeneFinder program)

- 5 \*\*the *sy582 lov-1* mutant has a 1059 bp deletion beginning in exon W at position 2267 of SEQ ID NO. 3 (18026 of the ZK945 cosmid) and ending at position 1209 of SEQ ID NO. 3 (16968 of the ZK945 cosmid).

- 10 <sup>†</sup> The GenBank accession numbers for ZK945 and F27E5 are (GenBank Accession No. Z48544) and (GenBank Accession No. Z48582), respectively.

### Exemplary knockout mutant *sy582*

- A genomic deletion of *lov-1* in a PCR screen of EMS mutagenized worms was isolated. *lov-1(sy582Δ)* encodes a truncated protein lacking the polycystin/cation channel homology domain (Fig. 2d). Like *sy552*, *lov-1(sy582Δ)* males exhibit defects in response and Lov behaviors (Table 2), as well as low mating efficiency with *dpy-17* but not *unc-52* partners. *sy582Δ* is recessive and fails to complement *sy552*. The truncated protein produced by *lov-1(sy582Δ)* does not act as a dominant negative in contrast to the truncated protein produced by *plov-1.3* (see below). This difference might be due to a dosage effect of the *plov-1.3* transgene. These results confirm that the polycystin block 2/cation channel domain is essential for LOV-1 activity and indicate that *lov-1(sy582Δ)* is completely defective in LOV-1 function.

- The *lov-1 (sy582)* mutant is a 1059 bp deletion of nucleotides 18026 to 16968 of ZK945 (nucleotides 2267 to 1209 of SEQ ID NO. 3). The deletion, which begins in exon W, removes the majority of the PKD homology block 2 (a total of 308 amino acids, beginning at amino acid 2520 and ending at amino acid 2827 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 4) and continues to read in-frame to the end of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 4. This results in a protein of 2870 amino acids with the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 15.

Other mutants may be prepared by any method known to those of skill in the art, including directed mutagenesis of the gene in a selected

nematode or random mutagenesis and selection for the altered male mating behavior in the *lov* and/or response, preferably both behaviors. Preferred regions for deletion include the exon A. Precise size of the deletion and or locations to delet can be determined empirically using

- 5 standard routine methods based upon the disclosure herein, which identifies the gene and the resulting phenotype. Other mutations including insertions and point mutations that alter these behaviors are also contemplated and can be readily prepared.

#### **Expression patterns of *lov-1***

- 10 To elucidate the cells in which *lov-1* acts to affect male mating behaviors, the expression pattern of *lov-1*::GFP reporter genes was examined (see Example 2 and Fig. 4). These experiments reveal regulatory regions in the *lov-1* gene. A partial translational fusion containing 2.8 kb of upstream sequence and 3.9 kb of *lov-1* (plov-1::GFP1) directs male-specific expression in male-specific sensory neurons (Fig. 2c and Fig. 4). Conversely, shorter versions of plov-1::GFP1 are not expressed in the same set of male-specific neurons nor exclusively in male-specific sensory neurons and do not act as DNAs (Fig. 2c). Similar results were observed with *pkd-2* mutants (see Example 2 and Fig. 4).
- 20

#### **Nematode *pkd-2***

A search for a homolog of *LOV-1* was performed to ascertain whether nematodes possess a PKD2 ortholog. A BLAST search of the Sanger Center *C. elegans* genome data base revealed a possible *LOV-1* homolog, Y73F8A.B. This cosmid encodes a protein with 27% identity to PKD2 and possesses the coiled-coil domain of all polycystins. It is shown herein that Y73F8A.B and Y73F8A.A encode one transcript that is the *C. elegans* ortholog of human PKD2 (Fig. 2d and Fig 3). The resulting nematode gene, designated *pkd-2*, cDNA and encoded protein are

30 provided herein.



The *C. elegans* gene is exemplified herein. SEQ ID No. 5, which sets forth the complement of the coding strand, is provided. It contains nucleotides 1605 to 9677 of *C. elegans* cosmid Y73F8A (GenBank Accession No. AL132862), which correspond to nucleotides 1 to 8073 of

- 5 SEQ ID No. 5. The sequence of the encoded protein is set forth in SEQ ID No. 6. Figure 3B shows *pkd-2* genomic structure (exons shown as boxes, introns as lines). The cDNA yk219e1 was sequenced and corresponds to the 3' end of *pkd-2*.

- Figure 3B shows the *pkd-2* genomic structure (exons shown as  
10 boxes, introns as lines). The coding sequence in the gene set forth in SEQ ID No. 5 is produced as follows:

- Complement (Join (7980...8073) - Exon 1; (7396...7585) - Exon 2;  
(6765...7045) - Exon 3; (5153...5283) - Exon 4; (4863...5104) - Exon 5;  
(3931...4158) - Exon 6; (2875...3424) - Exon 7; (1957...2208) - Exon 8;  
15 (1542...1795) - Exon 9; (367...505) - Exon 10; (1...87) - Exon 11.

- As discussed above, the architecture of *LOV-1*, including a large extracellular amino terminus, Block 1, and Block 2, is similar to that of human PKD1; the architecture and sequence of *PKD-2* is similar to PKD2. Taken together, *LOV-1* and *PKD-2* appear to be part of a multi-component  
20 complex and pathway. Further genetic analysis of *Lov* behavior confirms this.

#### Knockout mutation of *pkd-2*

- A knockout mutation can be prepared by any method known to those of skill in the art. A deletion mutant, designated *sy606* was  
25 produced (see, Examples for primers used). A 2397 bp deletion from nucleotides 8338 to 5942, starting in intron 3 and ending in intron 5, removing exons 4 and 5 (including the partial transmembrane spanning domain S1 and the polycystin motif) with the new splice in a different reading frame resulting in a stop codon (TGA) at 5736, produced a  
30 knockout mutation. The resulting phenotype was the same as that resulting from a knockout of *lov-1*, thereby demonstrating that the two

proteins are part of the same pathway that results in the observed phenotype.

- The *pkd-2* (*sy606*) mutant contains a 2397 bp deletion of nucleotides 8338 to 5942 of Y73F8A (nucleotides 6734 to 4338 of SEQ ID NO. 5), starting in intron 3 and ending in intron 5, removing exons 4 and 5 (including the partial transmembrane spanning domain S1 and the polycystin motif) with the new splice in a different reading frame. This results in a stop codon (TGA) at nucleotide 5728 (nucleotide 4124 in SEQ ID NO. 5). The sequence of the protein encoded by the *pkd-2* deletion mutant (*sy606*) is set forth in SEQ ID NO. 16.

**TABLE 4**  
Comparison of Sequence ID No. 5 with source Cosmid

Comparison of Sequence ID Ref. 5 with Scores Column			
	EXON	SEQ ID 5	Y73F8A
15	1	7980..8073	9584..9677
	2	7396..7585	9000..9189
	3	6765..7045	8369..8649
	4	5153..5283	6757..6887
	5	4863..5104	6467..6708
20	6	3931..4158	5535..5762
	7	2875..3424	4479..5028
	8	1957..2208	3561..3812
	9	1542..1795	3146..3399
	10	367..505	1971..2109
25	11	1..87	1605..1691

- \*\*the *sy606* *pkd-2* mutant has a 2397 bp deletion of nucleotides 8338 to 5942 of Y73F8A (GenBank Accession No. AL132862; nucleotides 6734 to 4338 of SEQ ID NO. 5), starting in intron 3 and ending in intron 5, removing exons 4 and 5, with the new splice being in a different reading frame and resulting in a stop codon (TGA) at nucleotide 5728 (4124 in SEQ ID NO. 5).

Other such deletions may be similarly produced by deleting any portion that eliminates at least one of the observed phenotypic behaviors associated with the *lov-1* and *pkd-2* pathway. Preferable targets for these deletions are those that destroy reading frame resulting in non-

functional truncated proteins, deletions that eliminate transcriptional or translational control regions, deletions in the first exon or exon such that the deletion (or insertion or point mutation) eliminates or substantially attenuates activity of the encoded protein as evidenced by altered phenotype.

**The *lov-1* and *pkd-2* genes encode homologs of the polycystins**

It is shown herein that the *lov-1* and *pkd-2* genes and gene products are homologs of mammalian polycystins, particularly PKD1 and PKD2, respectively. As such nematodes that express these genes, and/or mutants of the genes can serve as models to study the expression of the genes, the function of these genes, to identify additional genes in the pathway, and for screening for compounds that will serve as lead compounds for treatment of PKD in mammals, particularly humans.

Neither the precise functions of the polycystins nor the molecular basis of kidney cystogenesis is known. The results provided herein show that the homologs of the polycystins act together in a pathway, that appears to be a signal transduction pathway, in sensory neurons. It has been postulated that human polycystin 1 and polycystin 2 function as an ion channel (Torres *et al.* (1998) Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension 7:159-169). Further supporting this conclusion, are the results of others that have indicated that human PKD2 is associated with the activity of a cation channel. These results were obtained using cell-expression and electrophysiological approaches to examine the potential channel function of a protein called PCL (polycystin-like) that had been identified in the human expressed sequence-tag database by its sequence similarity with PKD2 (Chen *et al.* (1999) *Nature* 401:383-386). PCL was expressed in *Xenopus oocytes* by microinjecting synthetic mRNA and the channel properties were studied using the the two micro-electrode voltage clamp and patch-clamp techniques. It was found that PCL is a non-selective cation channel that is permable to sodium, potassium and

calcium. It is more permeable to calcium. Thus, PCL and PKD2 may be cation-channel subunits.

Hence, as shown herein, PKD1-related proteins act as receptors that regulate the activity PKD2-related proteins. The two proteins are  
 5 part of a conserved pathway that appears to be a signalling mechanism in which the translocation of ions acts as a second messenger.

### Exemplary strains

Strains that exhibit one or more of the behaviors are provided. The strains may be prepared by mutagenizing wild-type or other strains with  
 10 other desirable characteristics and selecting for those with the behavioral phenotype.

Strain PS3152 is an N2 strain with a deletion in *lov-1* (*lov-1(sy582)*)

Strain PS2816 has the *lov-1(sy552)* deletion in a background with  
 15 a *him-5* (high incidence of males) and *plg-1*, which is a mutation that causes the male to use a gelatinous mating plug (which can be used to visualize mating).

Strain PS2817 is a paralyzed (*unc-52*) version of PS2816.

Strain PS3150 has the same deletion in a background with a  
 20 *him-5* (high incidence of males) and *ts* lethal marker (*pha-1*). A strain with a *ts* marker is a good recipient for transformation.

strain recipient for transformation - *pha-1* marker - , any marker can be

PS3151 is the same as PS2815 without the *plg-1*

PS3149 has a *pha-1* marker, in a *him-5* background and and  
 25 transformed with an extrachromosomal element containing a *lov-1::GFP1* construct and *pha-1(+)* DNA.

Another strain is an *him-5* strain with the *lov-1(sy582)* deletion.

PS3400 has a deletion mutation in *pkd-2*, it is *pkd-2(sy606)*.

PS3401 is a *him-5* strain with the *lov-1(sy582)* deletion

30 PS3377 is *pkd2(sy606)* in a *him-5* background.

These and other strains may be used in the assay methods described herein or in any assay that assesses the pathways and sensory functions which *lov-1* and/or *pkd-2* are involved or that can be used for identifying compounds that affect this pathway(s).

**5 Assays for screening compounds and for identifying mutants with observable Lov and/or response defective behavior**

- Assays for identifying additional genes in the pathway, to assess the activities of proteins in the pathway, to identify regulators of gene expressions and factors involved in gene expression of genes in this
- 10 pathway, and for screening for compounds that affect polycystin function are provided. Compounds that affect polycystin function in a nematode are candidates for further investigation and serve as leads for compounds that may be therapeutically useful for treating mammalian PKDs.

- Identification of components of the PKD pathway will aid in
- 15 understanding the etiology of the disease and permit identification of disease markers and defective genes, thereby permitting development of reagents for diagnostic tests and identification of therapeutic targets and therapeutic agents.

- The assays may be adapted for high throughput methods,
- 20 particularly by using multiwell plates, such as 24, 96, 384 wells or higher densities, and automating many of the steps. By using multiple wells, for example, many compounds can be screened. The results can be automated by using video or other recording means to record the behavior in each well. Viewing using such means is facilitated by visually labeling
- 25 the animals, such as by introduction of reporter gene constructs that will be expressed in areas of interest, such as the vulval and tail region of the hermaphrodite, to render the animal visible to a camera. If a GFP is used, for example, the camera will be equipped with an appropriate filter to screen out all but the green glow. Other ways of making the animals
- 30 visible, include, for example, use of *plg-1* animals, which leave a visible gelatinous trail as they move through the agar.

Precise protocols for culturing and nematodes, producing mutants and transgenics, and for observing behaviors are well known to those of skill in the art.

#### Assays using wild-type males

##### 5 Behavioral screens

In these assays males will be identified that exhibit abnormal behavior, particularly abnormal Lov and/or response behaviors, thereby detecting components of PKD function, signaling or regulators, or identifying compounds that are candidates for affecting PKD function, signaling or regulation. A behavioral assay is depicted in Fig. 1, and described herein.

The tests are performed by placing male nematodes on an agar surface, such as a petri dish or microtiter plate with an agar surface, that is seeded with anything, including bacteria or chemoattractants, such as NaCl, that will keep the males in a field of view. One or more mating partners, such as a hermaphrodite, is placed on the plate and the behavior is recorded, such as by direct observation, review of a video tape, or any method whereby the behavior can be recorded.

For example, observations of the behaviors can be observed using young adult hermaphrodites, such as *unc-31(e169)* hermaphrodites, on a lawn of bacteria, such as *E. coli*. The use of *unc-31* hermaphrodites, which are sluggish, makes it easier for males to keep pace with them.

For drug screening assays, the effects of a test compound are examined. The males are treated with a compound, such as by culturing them in the presence of the compound., or including the compound in the mating dish, or pretreating the males with the compound. For analysis of mutants, males from parents or grandparents that had been mutagenized with chemical and/or radiation are tested.

In either embodiment, the behavior of the males is observed by looking for one or both, preferably both, of the Lov and 'response' behaviors compared to controls, untreated males for the drug screening

assays or wild-type for the mutant assays. If behavior of the treated males differs from controls, then the compound has some activity and is selected for further analysis.

- For the assays of mutants, if the behavior of the males differs from the controls, the mutation(s) are identified, such as by mapping. The mutant gene is then identified, genetically analyzed and its role in the pathway elucidated.

- These methods as well as the others provided herein can be adapted for high throughput analysis, including automation, such by videotaping and image processing. For image processing the animals can be visually labeled, such as by expressing, a reporter gene, like GFP, to produce stable transgenic strain of some construct of GFP with any promoter that would direct expression with sufficient intensity or in a sufficient number of cells to visualize the behavior. For example, a glowing vulva and tail would permit visualization of the Lov and response behaviors. Suitable genes for linkage to a reporter are any that are expressed in the the animal to permit such visualization. Such markers include, but are not limited to, autofluorescence of the male spicule, *egl-5-gfp*, and of the hermaphrodite vulval region *lin-11-gfp*.
- Measurements can be performed by any method known to those of skill in the art (see, *e.g.*, Liu *et al.* (1995) *Neuron* 14:79-89). Briefly, measurements can be are obtained as follows: time is kept with a stopwatch or key stroke recorder on a computer to record an 'ethogram', and distances estimated by eye and confirmed from micrographs taken of the behavior. Mating behavior is sensitive to a number of variables, including the moisture level of the plates, which are not used if they are more than a week old, hermaphrodite age. Hence controls and test animals are carefully matched. At least three hermaphrodites are used per male to control for hermaphrodite specific behaviors.

### **Mating efficiency assays**

As noted above, deletion of *lov-1* compromises but does not abolish the ability to mate. The mutant male can mate with paralyzed or moving impaired partners. To perform these assays, wild-type males are

5 treated with a test compound or mutagenized, and males that sire fewer cross-progeny compared to wild-type or cannot sire cross-progeny with moving partners are identified.

To detect whether the progeny are those of the males rather than the hermaphrodites, sperm defective hermaphrodites can be used.

- 10 Preferably the hermaphrodites are temperature-sensitive (*ts*) sperm defective. Alternatively, the mating can be detected the mating by using a visual marker, such as using short and fat (*Dpy;Dumpy*) hermaphrodites, or males that express a visually or otherwise detectable transgene, such as fluorescent proteins (FPs), including, but not limited to
- 15 blue fluorescent proteins and green fluorescent proteins (GFPs), and looking for the transgene in progeny could have a transgene transferred into the progeny by the mating and detectable. If a FP is used as a marker, glowing offspring are detected.

- Progeny can also be detected by measuring the density of the
- 20 resulting culture and a *ts* sperm defective hermaphrodite. If there are lot of progeny, it can be inferred that the males have mated, since the hermaphrodite is sperm defective.

### **Assays using mutant males**

- Suppressor and enhancer genetics can be used to assign functions
- 25 to genes, to assign genes to pathways, to identify the key switches in these pathways and to provide a sensitive assay to identify new genes in a pathway and lead compounds that modulate the activity of genes and/or gene products in the pathway.



**Suppressor screen**

In these assays, the process starts with a *lov-1* mutant and restoration of one or both behaviors is assessed, thereby identifying compounds or mutations that restore the defect.

Restoration can occur, for example, by by-passing the defective gene,

- 5 such as constitutive expression of a gene further down the pathway that had previously required *lov-1* or *pkd-2* activity. Alternatively, a mutation could knock-out the activity of another gene that suppresses the activity of *lov-1* or *pkd-2*, thereby restoring the pathway. These assays will identify other genes in the pathway. These assays can also identify a
- 10 compound that corrects defect in the pathway, thereby providing a promising therapeutic lead for treatment of APKD.

**Enhancer screen**

In these assays, the defect is exacerbated by looking for mutations or compounds that increase the penetrance of the phenotype caused by the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* mutations for either or both of

- 15 the 'response' and Lov defect. This is achieved by screening for males that cannot sire cross progeny with paralyzed hermaphrodite mating partners or by observing the behavior directly. The genes with mutations responsible for the increased penetrance that differ are identified and those that are not *lov-1* or *pkd-2* are selected. Mammalian, particularly
- 20 human, homologs of the selected genes are identified, and tested to assess their role in PKD diseases, such as, for example, by screening PKD patients for alterations in the homologous (or orthologous) gene, analysis of mouse model knockout mutations, or other methods known to those of skill in the art.

- 25 **Assays for identifying the role of PKD proteins in sensory function**

As shown herein, *lov-1* and *pkd-2* are expressed in CEM neurons, indicating that they have activity in other sensory functions, such as finding a mating partner at a distance, *i.e.* sexual chemotaxis or kinesis, where the male randomly finds a hermaphrodite and then stays nearby.

- 30 Hence sexual or chemoattraction assays can be used to study PKD function. To perform this assay, for example, put males that are

mutagenized or treated with a test compound on a surface containing at particular locations hermaphrodites and a control (*i.e.*, males, or other hermaphrodites, or buffer). The proportion of fraction of males that choose the hermaphrodites compared to the control is scored. If the male

5 is defective in this sensory function, it will not distinguish between males and hermaphrodites.

Other sensory functions can be assessed to identify the role, if any, of PKD genes in the functions.

10 **Assays that use dominant negative forms of PKD in nematodes or in other cells to identify mutations and/or compounds that inhibit or otherwise alter PKD function**

Transgenic nematodes that express a version of the LOV-1 or PK2D protein that inhibits the activity of LOV-1 and/or PKD-2 as assessed by manifestation of the altered LOV and/or response phenotypic behavior(s)

15 are used in these assays.

As described above, a dominant negative mutation is a mutation that encodes a polypeptide that when expressed disrupts that activity of the protein encoded by the wild-type gene (see, Herskowitz (1987) *Nature* 329:219-222). A cloned gene is altered so that it encodes a

20 mutant product that upon expression in an organism or cell containing the wild-type gene, expression of the wild-type product is inhibited or eliminated. As a result, the cell or organism is deficient in the product. The mutation is "dominant" because its phenotype is manifested in the presence of the wild-type gene, and it is "negative" in the sense that it

25 inactivates the wild-type gene function. It is possible to do this because proteins have multiple functional sites. Hence an assay that identifies a dominant negative mutation can identify functional activities of a protein.

In this instance, the assays use transgenic nematodes that contain such a dominant negative *lov-1* or *pkd-2* transgene. In certain assays,

30 the transgenic mutants are mutagenized, and mutants that lose a remaining activity are selected. The mutations and genes responsible for

the lose are identified. Corresponding mammalian, particularly human, genes, such as by searching databases for homologs or by probing libraries with the nematode genes, are identified.

- In the compounds screening assays that employ these transgenic
- 5 nematodes, compounds that interfere with a remaining activity of the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* gene are identified. For example, as shown herein, *plov-1.3* (*plov-1.3* encodes a truncated protein lacking the polycystin block 2/channel domain) has a dominant negative effect in transgenic nematodes affecting only the *Lov* behavior, not Response. Compounds
  - 10 that rescue this dominant negative effect include those that interfere with the synthesis, binding or function of the amino-terminal region of the *LOV-1* protein.

- Since the dominant negative effect only affects the *Lov* response, a stable transgenic nematode strain that expresses a dominant negative of
- 15 *lov-1*, can be used to screen for compounds and mutations that further affect Response well.

**Assays based on localization and trafficking of *LOV-1* and/or *PKD-2* within a cell or cells**

- To identify regulators and factors necessary for synthesis and
- 20 transport of *LOV-1* and/or *PKD-2* proteins, strains in which *LOV-1* and *PKD-2* are expressed linked to a detectable label, such as a fluorescent protein, can be and have been produced. It has been shown that these proteins are expressed in the ciliated endings and in the baso-dendritic compartment of HOB, ray neurons or CEM neurons.
  - 25 These strains, such as PS3149, described above, can be used to study the trafficking patterns of *LOV-1* and *PKD-2* and cellular location(s) of the proteins in the animal by looking for mutants thereof that have altered trafficking and/or altered localization of one or both of these proteins. The mutations can be mapped, genetically analyzed and the
  - 30 genes identified. Such genes could serve as therapeutic or diagnostic targets.

### Assays for identification of transcriptional regulators of expression of *lov-1* and/or *pkd-2*

To identify transcriptional regulators of *lov-1* or *pkd-2*, a screen for loss or alteration of expression of either gene is provided.

- 5 Transgenic nematodes with a reporter gene, such as a gene encoding a FP or lacZ or other detectable product, linked to the nucleic acid encoding *lov-1* or *pkd-2* is used. The animal is mutagenized or treated with a test compound and loss of expression or reduction in expression of either gene is assessed by detecting, such as by observing under a dissecting or  
10 compound microscope or other means, including whole animal sorting, the number of cells that express the detectable marker, such as a FP.

- As a control, to avoid detection or identification of non-specific effects, an unrelated gene, such as *lin-3*, linked to a reporter, is expressed in other cells in these animals. Only mutants that exhibit changes in  
15 expression of *lov-1* or *pkd-2*, but not expression of the other gene, are selected for identification and mapping of the mutation. If expression of the other gene is affected also, then mutation is likely affecting a general process and would not be of interest.

- These assays will identify regulators of and factors that affect *lov-1*  
20 and *pkd-2* expression, which regulators and factors could serve as therapeutic or diagnostic targets, or which can aid in developing an understanding of the development and progression of PKD in mammals.

#### Visual screen based on clumping behavior

- Wild type adult males isolated from hermaphrodites will clump  
25 together on a plate with a lawn of bacteria. In contrast, *lov-1* and *pkd-2* mutant males do not exhibit this clumping behavior. Rather, *lov-1* and *pkd-2* mutant males are randomly dispersed in the bacterial lawn. This assay may be used for a variety of purposes, including, but not limited to, the identification of compounds that inhibit wild type male clumping  
30 behavior, compounds that restore clumping behavior to *lov-1* or *pkd-2*

mutants, and the identification of genetic suppressors of *lov-1* or *pkd-2* mutants.

#### **Kits and diagnostic systems for performing the assays**

Kits for use in screening for use in any of the assays are provided.

- 5       The kits include transgenic or wild-type nematodes or both that express either wild-type or a mutant or a transgenic form of *lov-1* and/or *pkd-2*. The nematodes may be on plates, in wells or in any form suitable for the assays. Kits containing nucleic acid encoding either of the two genes, portions thereof or vectors or plasmids containing the nucleic acids
- 10      or probes based upon these sequences or reporter gene constructs containing all or portions of either or both genes and a reporter molecule are also provided. The nucleic acids may be in solution, in lyophilized or other concentrated form, or may be bound to a suitable substrate. The kits can include additional reagents for performing the assays, such
- 15      reagents include any for performing any of the steps of the methods. The kits include instructions for performing the assays.

The kits may also include suitable ancillary reagents, such as the appropriate buffers and reagents. The kits may also include suitable ancillary supplies, such as microtiter plates, vials, calibrator solutions,

20      controls, wash solutions and solid-phase supports.

- The kits are typically provided in packages customarily utilized in diagnostic assays. Such packages include glass and plastic, such as polyethylene, polypropylene and polycarbonate, bottles and vials, plastic and plastic-foil laminated envelopes and the like. The packages may also
- 25      include containers appropriate for use in auto analyzers. The packages typically include instructions for performing the assays.

The following examples are included for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

## EXAMPLE 1

Identification of *C. elegans* orthologs of human polycystins

- Mating behavior and mating efficiency assays.** Males were generated by use of *him-5(e1490)* (high incidence of male) strains or by
- 5 heatshock of L4 hermaphrodites (Brenner (1974) *Genetics* 77:71-94). Mating efficiency (ME) tests were performed by pairing six tester L4 males with six paralyzed *unc-52* or four actively moving *dpy-17* or N2 L4 hermaphrodites. ME is the percentage of cross progeny to total progeny (Hodgkin (1983) *Genetics* 103:43-64). Behavioral observations were
  - 10 done on a 0.5 cm diameter lawn of OP50 (Liu *et al.* *Neuron* 14:79-89). Hermaphrodites (N2 or *unc-31(e169)*) were placed on a lawn with the tester male. Behavioral phenotypes were determined by keeping time with a stopwatch and manually recording the behavioral series. In one trial, a male is observed for a minimum of 10 vulva encounters or for 10
  - 15 minutes, whichever comes first. A male who does not respond to hermaphrodite contact within 10 minutes is considered response defective. Response ability reflects the percentage of males successfully responding to hermaphrodite contact. An individual male's vulva location ability was calculated as: Number of positive vulva locations/Total number
  - 20 of vulva encounters. Ability can vary from 100% (always locate) to 0% (never locate). Vulva location efficiency indicates the average behavior of a genotypic population. Pairwise comparisons were made using Mann-Whitney nonparametric and two-sided t tests (Instat for MacIntosh).
- Genetic screen for location of vulva (Lov mutants).** PS1395
- 25 hermaphrodites of genotype *plg-1(e2001d); him-5(e1490)* were mutagenized with EMS (Brenner (1974) *Genetics* 77:71-94). *plg-1(e2001d); him-5(e1490)* males deposit a gelatinous plug over the hermaphrodite vulva post coitum. A decrease in plugging efficiency might reflect a decrease in mating ability. An F1 clonal screen was performed
  - 30 by picking individual F1 progeny of mutagenized hermaphrodites to individual plates and directly observing F2 males for behavioral defects.

An F2 clonal screen was performed such that 10 F1 progeny per P0 hermaphrodite were picked to the same plate, 10 F2 hermaphrodites per F1 pool were picked to individual plates, and F3 males were observed for decreased plugging efficiency and/or location of vulva (Lov) defects. *lov-1(sy552); plg-1(e2001d); him-5* is a recessive mutation isolated in the F2 clonal screen. *lov-1(sy552)* males are response and Lov defective and also have a very low ME with *dpy-17* hermaphrodites (ME-Dpy).

- Genetic mapping of *lov-1*.** Chromosomal linkage of *lov-1(sy552)* was determined by scoring the loss of genetic markers relative to response, Lov, and ME-Dpy phenotypes, which revealed linkage between *dpy-10* and *sy552*. Further mapping was achieved via three factor crosses. From *sy552/unc-4(e120) let-25(mn25)* heterozygotes, Unc non-Let (Unc for uncoordinated, Let for lethal) recombinants were picked. As Unc males cannot mate, a test cross with *sy552* males and Unc hermaphrodites was performed to generate non-Unc *sy552/(sy552Δ)unc-25(mn25)* males. Males were scored for response, Lov, and ME-Dpy defects. 2/12 Unc non-Let recombinants segregate the *lov-1* mutant phenotype. These data placed *lov-1* between *unc-4* and *let-25*, closer to *unc-4*. Deficiency mapping indicated that *mnDf21* uncovers *sy552* whereas *eDf21* does not.

- Transformation rescue of *lov-1(sy552)* mutants.** Cosmids and plasmids (15-100 ng/μl) in the region from the right breakpoint of *eDf21* to the right breakpoint of *mnDf21* and PHA-1 (pBX, 100 ng/μl) were injected into *lov-1(sy552); pha-1(e2123ts); htm-5(e1490)*. Stable lines were selected at either 19° or 25°C (Schnabel *et al.* (1990) *Science* 250:686-688). Cosmid ZK945 rescued *sy552* response and vulva location defects in four of five stable lines. A 16.9 kb HindIII fragment of ZK945 cloned into pBS(SK+) (plov1.1) containing ORFs ZK945.10 and ZK945.9 rescued *sy552* behavioral defects in 4 of 6 stable lines. A 6.7 kb HindIII-BamHI fragment of ZK945 (plov-1::GFP1) containing ORF ZK945.10 did not rescue *sy552* defects. plov-1.3 creates a frameshift at

nucleotide 17724 in ZK945 inserting a BssHII GFP fragment from plasmid pPD95.02 out of frame into the Stul site of plov-1.1 plov-1.3 fails to rescue *sy552*.

**PCR screen for genomic deletion of *lov-1*.** Approximately 315,000

- 5 haploid genomes were screened using primers designed to delete the PKD/channel domain. Primer set 1 (SEQ ID Nos. 7 and 8, respectively), the outside primers were:
- JC32 5'-CTCTATTTGTGGTTCGTTGGCG-3' and  
 JC36 5'-GGGAGTTTCCGTTTTCATGGGG-3'; and
- 10 internal nested primer set (SEQ ID Nos. 9 and 10, respectively) were:  
 JC33 5'-CTAGGACCGATGCAACAGCGAG-3' and  
 JC35 5'-AACGCTGATTGGTTCAAGTGTG-3')
- are approximately 2.5 and 2.4 kb apart, respectively. One deletion allele, *lov-1(sy582Δ)* was isolated. DNA sequence analysis indicated a deletion
- 15 of nucleotides 16972 to 18027 of ZK945.

**DNA-sequence analysis.** RT-PCR from *him-5(e1490)* RNA using a combination of *lov-1* primers generated overlapping cDNA clones bridging the junction between ZK945.10 and ZK945.9. Genefinder had predicted boundaries of the last exon of ZK945.10 (from position 25742 to 25174 of ZK945) and first exon of ZK945.9 (24923 to 24444). DNA sequence analysis of RT-PCR generated cDNA clones revealed three exons in the junction: one from 25742 to 25195, a second from 25151 to 25071, and a third initiating a position 25021, corresponding to exons I, J, and K, in Fig. 2b, respectively.

**25 PCR screen for genomic deletion of *pkd-2***

For *pkd-2* the used primers (SEQ ID Nos. 11-14, respectively) were as follows:

Outside primers

- LOV2.9 (Y73F8A nt 8546-8569) 5' CCCCTCGTTTGACCATTCTATGG 3'
- 30 LOV2.10 (Y73F8A nt 8438-8457) 5' ACGTGATCCTCTGTGCATCCAG 3'
- Nested Primers



LOV2.9A(Y73F8A nt 5599-5615) 5' AGATCAAGCTGACTGCCCCGTTTC 3'  
 LOV2.10A(Y73F8A nt 5609-5631) 5'GATCCAGCGATTAGCCTTTAA CG3'/

- One deletion allele, *pkd-2(sy606)* was isolated, which has a 2397 bp deletion from nucleotides 8338 to 5942 of Y73F8A (GenBank Accession No. AL132862; corresponding to nucleotides 6734 to 4338 of SEQ ID NO. 5). The deletion starts in intron 3 and ends in intron 5, removing exons 4 and 5 (including the partial transmembrane spanning domain S1 and the polycystin motif) with the new splice in a different reading frame resulting in a stop codon (TGA) at 5736, produced a knockout mutation.
- 10 The resulting phenotype was the same as that resulting from a knockout of *lov-1*, thereby demonstrating that the two proteins are part of the same pathway that results in the observed phenotype.

## EXAMPLE 2

### Expression analyses of LOV-1 and PKD-2

#### 15 Methods

- GFP (see, Chalfie *et al.* (1994) *Science* 263:802-805) expression was used a marker for *lov-1* and *pkd-2* gene expression (see Figs. 3a and 4A) *plov-1::GFP1* was constructed by cloning a 6.7 kb *HindIII-BamHI* fragment of *plov-1.1* into the vector pPD95.81, *plov-1::GFP2* by cloning a
- 20 *HindIII-HpaI* fragment. *plov-1::GFP3* and *plov-1::GFP4* are *SacI* and *HindIII-HpaI* (Klenow filled-in and religated) deletions of *plov-1::GFP1*, respectively. *plov-1::GFP5* was constructed by cloning a 15.4 kb *HindIII-AfeI* fragment of *plov-1.1* into the *HindIII-SmaI* site of pPD95.79. *ppkd-2.1*, *ppkd-2::gfp1* and *ppkd-2::gfp2* were constructed by cloning PCR-
- 25 amplified 8.9 kb, 2.0 kb and 5.9 kb fragments into the vectors pPD95.97, pPD95.75 and pPD95.77, respectively. Transgenic animals were observed by fluorescence microscopy Cells were identified by comparing Nomarski and fluorescent or confocal images of the same animals to determine cell-body position (Sulston *et al.* (1980) *Dev. Biol.*
- 30 78:542-576). HOB assignment was confirmed by laser ablation of precursor cells.

### lov-1 expression

- lov-1::GFP1* is specifically expressed in male-sensory neurons, including four putative chemosensory CEM cephalic neurons, the hook neuron HOB (Fig. 4a), and the sensory ray neurons (Fig. 4b). *lov-1::GFP1* expression was first observed in a few cells during late L4 lethargus (data not shown) while strong expression peaks in the adult male. In neuronal cell bodies, GFP expression is cytoplasmic (non-nuclear) and punctate (Fig. 4a and Fig. 4b). *lov-1::GFP1* is localized at high levels in the cell body and ciliated endings of CEM (Fig. 4c), HOB, and ray neurons (Fig. 4b) but is not observed in axons. Localization of *lov-1::GFP1* to sensory endings is consistent with plasma membrane localization and strengthens the argument that *lov-1* mediates sensory perception required for mating behaviors. The temporal and spatial regulation of *lov-1* is concordant with its role in adult male mating behavior. Rays mediate response to contact with a hermaphrodite (Liu *et al. Neuron* 14:79-89), the hook mediates vulva location (Liu *et al. Neuron* 14:79-89), and the CEMs are postulated to play a role in chemosensation (Ward *et al. (1975) J. Comp. Neurol.* 160:313-337).

- lov-1::GFP1* expression was unaltered in *lov-1(sy552)* mutants. Expression of this fusion gene did not rescue *lov-1(sy552)* defects (Fig. 2a) and is therefore not functional. Sensory neurons and structures are normal in *lov-1(sy552)* mutants as determined by *osm-6::gfp* expression, dye filling of sensory neurons, Nomarski observation, and SEM imaging (data not shown). The defects of *lov-1(sy552)* mutants therefore cannot be attributed to abnormal development or differentiation of the response and vulva location neurons. This indicates that *lov-1(sy552)* defects are due to defects in the function of the cells required for response and vulva location.

- The Lov defect of mutations in *lov-1* is not identical to ablation of HOB, the chemosensory neuron in which *lov-1* expressed. The *lov-1* mutant and HOB-ablated males pass the vulva (Fig. 1). The *lov-1* males,

however, are capable of precisely locating the vulva, whereas HOB-ablated males resort to slow search. Therefore, the HOB neuron of *lov-1* functions, albeit in an attenuated capacity. If *lov-1(sy552)* and *lov-1(sy582Δ)* are loss of function alleles as the data suggests, then

- 5 additional components are involved in Lov sensation.

- Chemosensation and mechanosensation are likely involved in Lov
- C. elegans* sensory neurons can be polymodal: for example, by ultrastructural assignment, the ASH neuron appears to be chemosensory yet functions in both mechanosensory (nose touch) and chemosensory
- 10 (osmotic avoidance) modalities (Kaplan *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90:2227-2231). HOB might similarly be a polymodal sensory neuron. Ablation of either HOA or HOB produces identical phenotypes (Liu *et al. Neuron* 14:79-89) and HOA and HOB form multiple chemical synapses and electrical junctions (Sulston *et al.* (1980) *Dev. Biol.* 78:542-
- 15 576), indicating extensive cross talk between the two hook sensory neurons. Since LOV-1 has an extensive extracellular mucin-like domain that could be involved in cell-cell or cell-matrix interaction, binding of vulva cell ligand(s) might potentially gate the LOV-1 polycystin-related channel. Another possibility is that LOV-1 could physically link the HOB
- 20 sensory endings to the sclerotized hook structure and couple hook deflection by the hermaphrodite vulva to intracellular voltage-activated signaling similar to hair cell mechanosensation (Hudspeth (1989) *Nature* 341:397-404) or touch response in *C. elegans* (Driscoll *et al.* in *C. elegans II* (ed. Riddle, D.I., Blumenthal, T., Meyer, B.J., and Priess, J.R.)
- 25 645-677 (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, 1997).

#### **pkd-2 expression**

- As shown herein, *C. elegans* genome contains a human PKD-2 homolog. PKD-2 possesses six membrane-spanning domains, a positively charged fourth membrane-spanning segment, a pore region, and the
- 30 coiled coil domain of all polysystins. PKD-2 is localized to the same male-specific sensory neurons as LOV-1 (see, Fig. 3 and Fig. 4).

Since modifications will be apparent to those of skill in this art, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

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## SEQUENCE LISTING SUMMARY

- SEQ ID No. 1 cDNA encoding human PKD1
- SEQ ID No. 2 encoded human PKD1 protein
- SEQ ID No. 3 sequence of a gene encoding nematode LOV-1 protein
- 5 SEQ ID No. 4 encoded nematode *LOV-1* protein
- SEQ ID No. 5 sequence of a gene encoding a nematode *PKD-2* protein
- SEQ ID No. 6 encoded nematode *PKD-2* protein
- SEQ ID No. 7 primer for *lov-1* deletion mutant construction
- SEQ ID No 8 primer for *lov-1* deletion mutant construction
- 10 SEQ ID No. 9 internal primer for *lov-1* deletion mutant construction
- SEQ ID No. 10 internal primer for *lov-1* deletion mutant construction
- SEQ ID No. 11 primer for *pk2-1* deletion mutant construction
- SEQ ID No. 12 primer for *pk2-1* deletion mutant construction
- SEQ ID No. 13 internal primer for *pk2-1* deletion mutant construction
- 15 SEQ ID No. 14 internal primer for *pk2-1* deletion mutant construction
- SEQ ID No. 15 sets forth the a *LOV-1* mutant protein from *sy582*
- SEQ ID No. 16 sets a *PKD-2* mutant protein from *sy606*

000010 2901 2901 2901

**CLAIMS:**

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule, comprising:
  - a) a sequence of nucleotides that encodes the sequence of amino acids encoded by one or more of the exons that is the complement
- 5 of the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID No. 3; or
  - b) the sequence of nucleotides set forth as one or more of the exons that are the complement of the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID No. 3;
  - c) a sequence of nucleotides that hybridizes along its full
- 10 length to the full length of at least one of the exons set forth in SEQ ID No. 3 under conditions of at least moderate stringency, and that is present in the genome of a nematode; or
  - d) a sequence of nucleotides that hybridizes with the sequence of nucleotides of c).
- 15 2. An isolated nucleic acid molecule, comprising:
  - a) a sequence of nucleotides that encodes the sequence of amino acids encoded by one or more of the exons that is the complement
- 20 of the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID No. 5; or
  - b) the sequence of nucleotides set forth as one or more of the exons that is the complement of the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID No. 5;
  - c) a sequence of nucleotides that hybridizes along its full
- 25 length to the full length of at least one of the exons of SEQ ID No. 5 under conditions of at least moderate stringency, and that is present in the genome of a nematode; or
  - d) a sequence of nucleotides that hybridizes with the sequence of nucleotides of c).
3. An isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, that encodes LOV-1 protein from a nematode.
- 30 4. An isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, that encodes a PKD-2 protein from a nematode.

5. The isolated molecule of claim 1 that comprises a sequence of nucleotides that encodes the amino acids set forth in SEQ ID No. 4.
6. The isolated molecule of claim 2 that comprises a sequence of nucleotides that encodes the amino acids set forth in SEQ ID No. 6.
- 5 7. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the nematode is *Caenorhabditis elegans*.
8. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, wherein the nematode is *Caenorhabditis elegans*.
9. An isolated gene, comprising the nucleic acid molecule of
- 10 claim 1.
10. The gene of claim 9, wherein the gene comprises transcriptional control sequences that are homologous to the encoded gene.
11. The gene of claim 9, wherein the gene comprises
- 15 transcriptional control sequences that are heterologous to the encoded gene.
12. An isolated gene, comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 2.
13. The gene of claim 12, wherein the gene comprises
- 20 transcriptional control sequences that are homologous to the encoded gene.
14. The gene of claim 12, wherein the gene comprises transcriptional control sequences that are heterologous to the encoded gene.
- 25 15. An isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes a mutant of the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule of claim 3.
16. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 15, wherein the mutant is a deletion mutant, insertional mutant or comprises a point mutation.
17. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 15, wherein the encoded
- 30 protein is inactive.

18. An isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes a mutant of the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule of claim 4.
19. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 18, wherein the mutant is a deletion mutant, insertional mutant or comprises a point mutation.
- 5 17. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 18, wherein the encoded protein is inactive.
18. A construct, comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 operatively linked to a reporter gene.
19. The construct of claim 18, wherein the reporter gene
- 10 encodes a fluorescent protein.
20. A construct, comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 2 operatively linked to a reporter gene.
21. The construct of claim 20, wherein the reporter gene encodes a fluorescent protein.
- 15 22. A plasmid, comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
23. The plasmid of claim 22 that is an expression vector.
24. A transgenic nematode, comprising the vector of claim 23.
25. The transgenic nematode of claim 24, wherein in the vector is maintained extrachromosomally.
- 20 26. The transgenic nematode of claim 24, wherein in the vector or a gene-encoding portion is integrated into the *C. elegans* genome.
27. The transgenic nematode of claim 24, wherein the vector further comprises nucleic acid encoding a reporter gene operatively linked to the nucleic acid molecule.
- 25 28. The transgenic nematode of claim 24, wherein the nucleic acid molecule encodes a mutant protein.
29. The transgenic nematode of claim 27, wherein the nucleic acid molecule encodes a mutant protein.
- 30 30. A plasmid, comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 2.
31. The plasmid of claim 30 that is an expression vector.
32. A transgenic nematode, comprising the vector of claim 31.



**30**      44.    An isolated polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid molecule of claim 2.

45. The polypeptide of claim 44 that comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID No. 6.

46. An isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 19, comprising a sequence of nucleotides that encodes the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID No. 15.

47. An isolated complex comprising a nematode PKD-2 protein and a nematode LOV-1 protein in operative linkage.

48. A method, comprising:  
introducing a mutation into the *lov-1* and/or *pkd-2* gene of a  
nematode, and

selecting nematodes that exhibit altered mating behavior, wherein the altered behavior includes a change in the ability to locate the vulva (Lov) of a hermaphrodite or a change in the response of the male to contact with the hermaphrodite (Response).

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the altered behavior is a change in the response of the male to contact with the hermaphrodite.

50. The method of claim 48, wherein the mutation is in the *lov-1* gene.

51. The method of claim 48, wherein the mutation is in the *pkd-2* gene.

52. The method of claim 48, wherein the nematode is a species of *Caenorhabditis*.

53. A method, comprising:  
treating nematodes with a test compound or with a  
mutagenizing agent or treatment; and

selecting from among the nematodes or offspring thereof, nematodes that exhibit altered mating behavior compared to prior to the treatment; where the altered behavior includes one or both of location of vulva (Lov) or response of the male to contact with the hermaphrodite

(Response).

54. The method of claim 53, wherein prior to treatment the nematodes had exhibited normal mating behavior.

55. The method of claim 53, wherein prior to treatment the nematodes had exhibited defects in mating behavior, wherein the defects  
5 were manifested as a defect in one or both of Lov and Response, and the alteration comprises a partial restoration or complete restoration of one or both of Lov and Response behaviors.

56. A method for identifying compounds, comprising:  
contacting nematodes with a test compound;  
10 selecting test compounds that result in altered mating behavior, wherein:

the altered mating behavior comprises alteration in the behavior involving location of vulva and/or response to contact with the hermaphrodite; and

15 the selected test compounds are candidates for treatment of polycystic kidney diseases of mammals.

57. The method of claim 56, wherein prior to treatment the nematodes had exhibited normal mating behavior.

58. The method of claim 56, wherein prior to treatment the  
20 nematodes had exhibited defects in mating behavior, wherein the defects were manifested as a defect in one or both of Lov and Response, and the alteration comprises a partial restoration or complete restoration of one or both of Lov and Response behaviors.

59. The method of claim 56, wherein the selected compounds  
25 are candidate therapeutic agents for treatment of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) or other diseases involving PKD1 or PKD2.

60. The method of claim 59, wherein prior to treatment the nematodes had defects in mating behavior, and the candidate compounds  
30 restore or partially restore either or both Lov and Response.

61. A method for identifying genes that are part of the disease pathway of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD), comprising:

- mutagenizing nematodes that exhibit normal mating behavior; and
- 5 identifying and selecting nematodes or the male offspring thereof that exhibit altered mating behavior, wherein the altered mating behavior comprises alteration in the behavior involving location of vulva (LOV) and/or response to contact with the hermaphrodite (Response), thereby identifying nematodes that contain defects in genes in the pathway that
- 10 comprises the *lov-1* and/or *pkd-2* gene(s).

62. The method of claim 61, further comprising, mapping the mutation(s) in selected nematodes that results in the altered behavior.

63. The method of claim 62, further comprising, identifying mammalian homologs or orthologs of the nematode genes to which the
- 15 mutation is mapped.

64. A method for identifying compounds that are candidate therapeutic agents for treatment of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD), comprising:

- treating male nematodes that can sire cross-progeny with moving
- 20 partners with a test compound; and
- selecting compounds that result in males that sire fewer cross progeny or cannot sire cross-progeny with moving partners, wherein the selected compounds are candidate therapeutic agents for treatment of ADPKD or diseases involving PKD1 or PKD2.

- 25 65. A method for identifying genes that are part of the disease pathway of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD), comprising:

mutagenizing males nematodes that can sire cross-progeny with moving partners with a test compound;

selecting males or the offspring thereof that sire fewer cross-progeny with moving partners; and

identifying the mutant nematode genes.

66. A method for identifying genes or regulatory factors involved in polycystic kidney diseases, comprising:
- mutagenizing nematodes that exhibit altered mating behaviors because of a mutation in the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* gene;
  - selecting nematodes or the offspring thereof that exhibit a restoration of the behavior associated with the wild-type gene; and
  - identifying a second gene other than *lov-1* or *pkd-2* or a factor that results in restoration of the behavior, wherein restoration of the behavior is a partial or complete restoration compared to prior to mutagenesis.
67. The method of 66, further comprising:
- identifying a mammalian gene that is orthologous to the second gene.

68. A method for screening compounds to identify candidates for treatment of polycystic kidney diseases, comprising:
- contacting nematodes that exhibit altered mating behaviors because of a mutation in the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* gene with a test compound;
  - and
  - selecting compounds that result in restoration of the behavior, wherein restoration of the behavior is a partial or complete restoration compared to prior to contacting.

69. A method for identifying genes or regulatory factors involved in polycystic kidney diseases, comprising:
- mutagenizing nematodes that exhibit altered mating behaviors because of a mutation in the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* gene;
  - selecting nematodes or offspring thereof that cannot sire cross progeny or sire fewer cross progeny with paralyzed hermaphrodite mating partners; and

identifying a gene responsible for the inability to sire cross progeny with paralyzed hermaphrodite mating partners.

70. The method of claim 69, further comprising identifying mammalian homologs of the gene responsible for the inability to sire cross progeny with paralyzed hermaphrodite mating partners.

71. A method for identifying genes or regulatory factors involved in polycystic kidney diseases, comprising:

mutagenizing transgenic nematodes that contain a dominant negative *lov-1* or *pkd-2* transgene;

- 10 selecting nematodes or offspring thereof that exhibit a further loss in function of the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* transgene by observing mating behaviors; and

identifying the mutations and genes responsible for the loss.

72. The method of claim 71, further comprising identifying homologous mammalian genes.

73. A method for identifying regulators and factors necessary for synthesis and transport of *LOV-1* or *PKD-2* protein;

preparing a transgenic nematode that expresses a detectable marker linked to *LOV-1* or *PKD-2* protein;

- 20 mutagenizing the nematode;
- selecting nematodes or offspring thereof that have altered patterns of expression of *LOV-1* or *PKD-2*; and
- identifying the gene responsible for the alteration.

74. A method for identifying transcriptional regulators of *lov-1* or *pkd-2*; comprising:

preparing a transgenic nematode that expresses a detectable marker linked to *LOV-1* or *PKD-2* protein;

mutagenizing the nematode;

- 30 selecting nematodes or offspring thereof that altered levels of expression of the protein.

75. A method, comprising:

treating nematodes with a test compound or mutagenizing them;

selecting nematodes or the offspring thereof that exhibit altered clumping behavior when seeded on a lawn of bacteria, wherein:

- 5        an alteration in the behavior is indicative of change in the genotype of the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* locus;

the wild-type males exhibit clumping behavior, and a males with a mutation in either locus that alters activity of either the LOV-1 or PKD-2 protein results in males that are randomly dispersed in the bacterial lawn.

- 10       76. The method of claim 75, wherein:

the nematodes are mutant nematodes that are randomly dispersed in the bacterial lawn and are treated with a test compound; and the method further comprises:

- 15       identifying compounds that restore or partially restore clumping behavior.

77. The method of claim 76, wherein the mutant nematodes comprise males that are *lov-1* mutants.

78. The method of claim 76, wherein the mutant nematodes comprise males that are *pkd-2* mutants.

- 20       79. The method of claim 75, wherein:

the nematodes are mutant nematodes that are randomly dispersed in the bacterial lawn and then mutagenized; and the method further comprises:

- 25       selecting males or the offspring thereof that exhibit a partial or complete restoration of the behavior;

analyzing the mutations; and

identifying the genes or mutations responsible for the restoration.

80. The method of claim 76, wherein the genes or mutations are genetic suppressors of *lov-1* or *pkd-2* mutants.

- 30       81. The method of claim 76, wherein the mutant nematodes comprise males that are *lov-1* mutants.

82. The method of claim 76, wherein the mutant nematodes comprise males that are *pkd-2* mutants.

83. The method of claim 75, wherein:

- the nematodes are wild-type nematodes that are clumped in the  
5 bacterial lawn and are treated with a test compound; and the method further comprises:

identifying compounds that destroy the clumping behavior.

84. The method of claim 75, wherein:

- the nematodes are wild-type nematodes that are clumped in the  
10 bacterial lawn and then mutagenized; and the method further comprises:  
selecting males or the offspring thereof that are randomly dispersed on the bacterial lawn;  
analyzing mutations responsible for the altered behavior; and  
identifying the mutant genes.

- 15 85. A mutant strain of nematode that comprises a mutation in the *lov-1* or *pkd-2* gene, whereby the resulting nematode exhibits altered mating behavior compared to the wild-type, wherein the alteration is manifested as either or both a defect in behavior involving location of vulva (LOV) and response to contact with the hermaphrodite (Response).

- 20 86. The mutant strain of claim 85, wherein the mutation is in the *lov-1* gene, wherein the wild-type *lov-1* gene comprises:

a) a sequence of nucleotides that encodes the sequence of amino acids encoded by one or more of the exons that is the complement of the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID No. 3; or

- 25 b) the sequence of nucleotides set forth as one or more of the exons that are the complement of the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID No. 3;

c) a sequence of nucleotides that hybridizes along its full length to the full length of at least one of the exons set forth in SEQ ID

- 30 No. 3 under conditions of at least moderate stringency, and that is present in the genome of a nematode; or



d) a sequence of nucleotides degenerate with the sequence of nucleotides of c).

87. The mutant strain of claim 85, wherein the mutation is in the *pkd-2* gene, wherein the wild-type *pkd-2* gene comprises:

- 5 a) a sequence of nucleotides that encodes the sequence of amino acids encoded by one or more of the exons that is the complement of the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID No.5; or
- b) the sequence of nucleotides set forth as one or more of the exons that is the complement of the sequence of nucleotides set forth
- 10 in SEQ ID No. in SEQ ID No. 5;
- c) a sequence of nucleotides that hybridizes along its full length to the full length of at least one of the exons of SEQ ID No. 5 under conditions of at least moderate stringency, and that is present in the genome of a nematode; or
- 15 d) a sequence of nucleotides degenerate with the sequence of nucleotides of c).

88. The method of claim 65, further comprising identifying mammalian homologs of the genes that comprise the mutant nematode genes.

### ABSTRACT

- Nematodes, such as *Caenorhabditis elegans*, that express mutant and wild-type orthologs of human genes involved in polycystic kidney diseases (PKDs), are used to study the functions of the proteins encoded
- 5 by the genes, to screen for other genes involved in the diseases, to identify mutations involved in the diseases, and to screen for drugs that affect PKD. Behaviors controlled by the action of the genes or gene products are identified and used in the assays. Hence an animal model is provided that permits study of the etiology of polycystic kidney disease
- 10 and provides a tool to identify the genes involved in the disease pathway, and to identify compounds that may be used to treat or alter the disease progression, lessen its severity or ameliorate symptoms. The nematode genes that encode protein products, mutants of the genes, vectors contain the genes and mutant genes and nematode strains that contain
- 15 the vectors are also provided.

FIG. 1

**intact**  
approaches vulva



stops at vulva



inserts spicules and transfers sperm



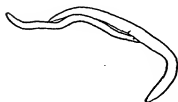
**hook: ablated**  
approaches vulva



passes vulva



circles hermaphrodite



initiates a slow search for the vulva using  
the p.c.s. and spicules (t=300s)



**lov-1(sy552)**  
approaches vulva



passes vulva



circles hermaphrodite



stops at vulva



inserts spicules and transfers sperm



09479467-010600

A. *lov-1(sy552)* rescue data

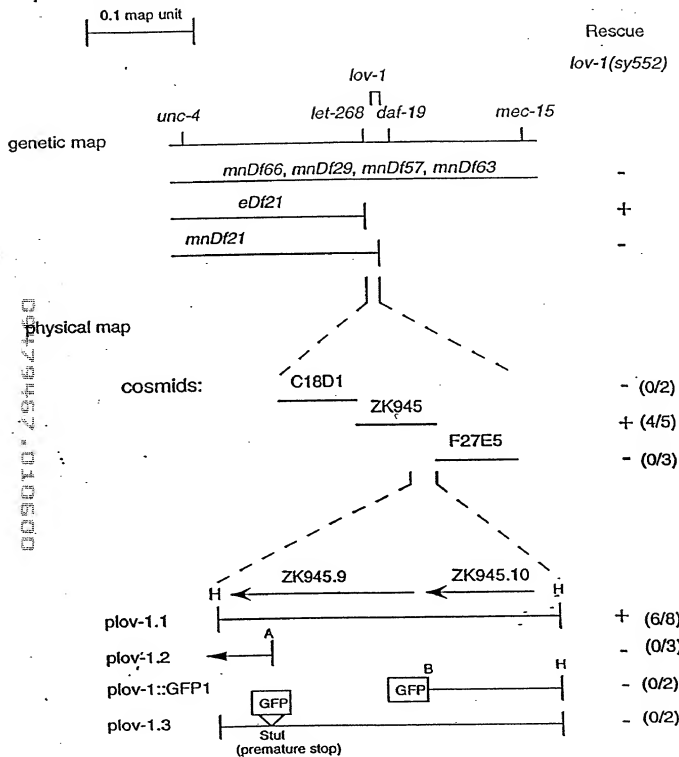
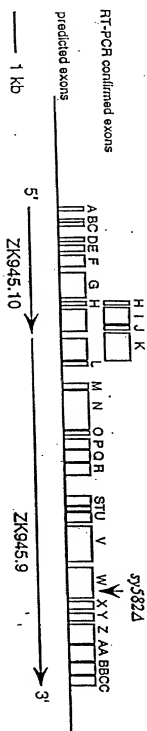
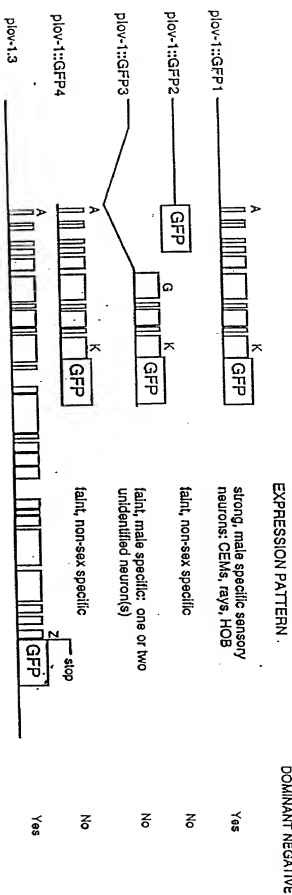


FIGURE 2B

B. *lov-1* gene structure: 16.7 kb rescuing clone



C. Schematic of GFP fusion constructs and expression data



09479467.010600

# D. LOV-1 structural features and sequence homologies

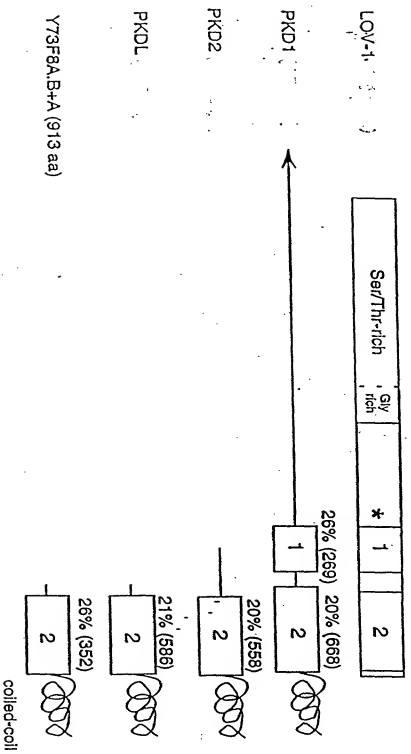
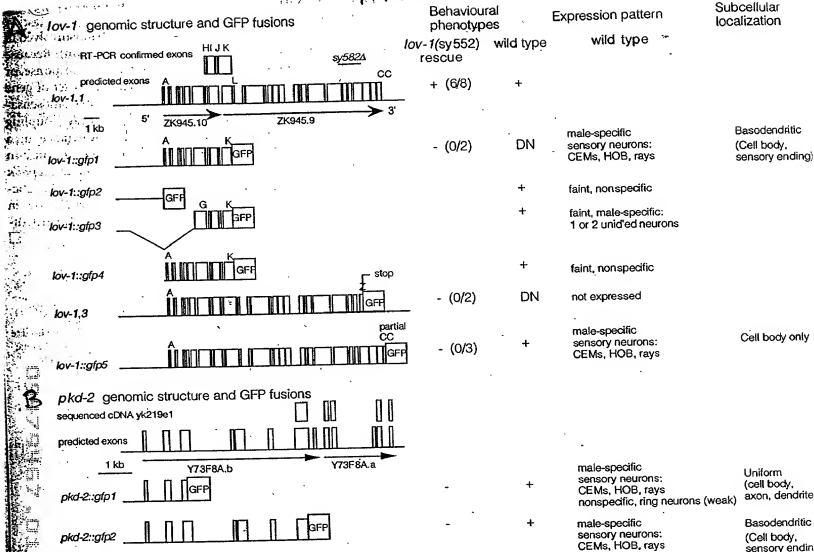


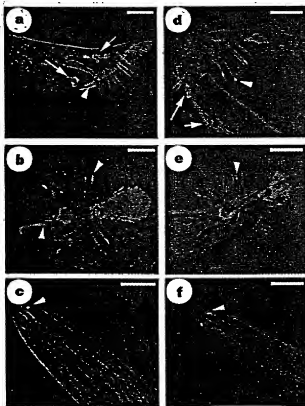
FIG 3



**Figure 3** *lov-1* and *pkd-2* genomic structures, constructs, rescue data and expression patterns. The line above the *lov-1* gene indicates the 1,055-bp deletion in *lov-1(sy582A)*.

Numbers in parentheses indicate the ratio of rescuing stable lines to the number of stable lines examined. DN, dominant negative.

FIG 4



**Figure 4** *LOV-1::GFP1* and *PKD-2::GFP2* are colocalized to adult male sensory cell bodies and dendrites. The spicules, hook structure and posteriormost tail autofluorescence. Arrows, neuronal cell bodies; arrowheads, dendrites or cilia. Images (merged DIC and fluorescence) were obtained using confocal microscopy. a-c, *lov-1::gfp1*. a, HOB and ray cell bodies (arrows), HOB dendritic process (arrowhead). b, HOB and ray process 5 (arrowheads). c, Ciliated endings in nose tip from Mal cephalic CEM neurons (cell bodies not shown). d-f, *pkd-2::gfp2*. d, Ray cell (arrow) and ray process 2 (arrowhead). e, Ray process 5 (arrowhead). f, Mal cephalic CEM ciliated endings (arrow). Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m.

# SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Sternberg, Paul W.  
Barr, Maureen M.

<120> POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE GENE HOMOLOGS REQUIRED FOR MALE MATING  
BEHAVIOR IN NEMATODES AND ASSAYS BASED THEREON

<130> 18021-2901

<140> Unassigned

<141> 2000-01-06

<150> 60/115,127

<151> 1999-01-06

<160> 16

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.0

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Leu Trp Leu Gly Ala Leu Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Arg Gly Cys Gly Pro  
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Val	Thr	His	Asn	Phe	Thr	Arg	Ser	Gly	Thr	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ala	Leu	Val	
1345																
ctg	tcc	agc	cgc	gtg	aac	agg	gcg	cat	tac	ttc	acc	agc	atc	tgc	gtg	4128
Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ala	His	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Ser	Ile	Cys	Val	
1365																
gag	cca	Pro	Glu	Val	Gly	acc	Leu	cag	cca	Gag	agg	Gag	ttt	gtg	Val	4176
Glu	Pro	Glu	Val	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr	Gln	Pro	Glu	Arg	Gln	Phe	Val		
1380																
cag	ctc	ggg	gac	gag	gcc	tgg	ctg	gtg	gca	tgt	gcc	tgg	ccc	ccg	ttc	4224
Gln	Leu	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Trp	Leu	Val	Ala	Cys	gcc	Ala	Trp	Pro	Phe	
1395																
ccc	tac	cgc	tac	acc	tgg	gac	ttt	ggc	acc	gag	gaa	gcc	gcc	ccc	acc	4272
Pro	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Trp	Asp	Phe	Gly	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Pro	Thr	
1410																
cgt	gcc	agg	ggc	cct	gag	gtg	acg	ttc	atc	tac	cga	gac	cca	ggc	tcc	4320
Arg	Ala	Arg	Gly	Pro	Glu	Val	Thr	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Pro	Gly	Ser	
1425																
tat	ctt	gtg	aca	gtc	acc	gcg	tcc	aac	aac	atc	tct	gct	gcc	aat	gac	4368
Tyr	Leu	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asn	Asp	
1445																
tca	gcc	ctg	gtg	gag	gtg	cag	gag	ccc	gtg	ctg	gtc	acc	agc	atc	aag	4416
Ser	Ala	Leu	Val	Glu	Val	Gln	Glu	Pro	Val	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Lys	
1460																
gtc	aat	ggc	tcc	ctt	ggg	ctg	gag	ctg	cag	cag	ccg	tac	ctg	ttc	tct	4464



1745	1750	1755	1760	
gag acc tcc gag cca ttt acc acc cat agc ttc ccc aca ccc ggc ctg	5328			
Glu Thr Ser Glu Pro Phe Thr Thr His Ser Phe Pro Thr Pro Gly Leu				
1765	1770	1775		
cac ttg gtc acc atg acg gca ggg aac ccg ctg ggc tca gcc aac gcc	5376			
His Leu Val Thr Met Thr Ala Gly Asn Pro Leu Gly Ser Ala Asn Ala				
1780	1785	1790		
acc gtg gaa gtg gat gtg cag gtg cct gtg agt ggc ctc agc atc agg	5424			
Thr Val Glu Val Asp Val Gln Val Pro Val Ser Gly Leu Ser Ile Arg				
1795	1800	1805		
gcc agc gag ccc gga ggc agc ttc gtg gcg gcc ggg tcc tct gtg ccc	5472			
Ala Ser Glu Pro Gly Gly Ser Phe Val Ala Ala Gly Ser Ser Val Pro				
1810	1815	1820		
ttt tgg ggg cag ctg gcc acg ggc acc aat gtg agc tgg tgc tgg gct	5520			
Phe Trp Gly Gln Leu Ala Thr Gly Thr Asn Val Ser Trp Cys Trp Ala				
1825	1830	1835		
gtg ccc ggc ggc agc agc aag cgt ggc cct cat gtc acc atg gtc ttc	5568			
Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Ser Lys Arg Gly Pro His Val Thr Met Val Phe				
1845	1850	1855		
ccg gat gct ggc acc ttc tcc atc cgg ctc aat gcc tcc aac gca gtc	5616			
Pro Asp Ala Gly Thr Phe Ser Ile Arg Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ala Val				
1860	1865	1870		
agc tgg gtc tca gcc acg tac aac ctc acg gcg gag gag ccc atc gtg	5664			
Ser Trp Val Ser Ala Thr Tyr Asn Leu Thr Ala Glu Glu Pro Ile Val				
1875	1880	1885		
ggc ctg gtg ctg tgg gcc agc agc aag gtg gtg gcg ccc ggg cag ctg	5712			
Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Ala Ser Ser Lys Val Val Ala Pro Gly Gln Leu				
1890	1895	1900		
gtc cat ttt cag atc ctg ctg gct gcc ggc tca gct gtc acc ttc cgc	5760			
Val His Phe Gln Ile Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Val Thr Phe Arg				
1905	1910	1915		
cta cag gtc ggc ggg gcc aac ccc gag gtg ctc ccc ggg ccc cgt ttc	5808			
Leu Gln Val Gly Gly Ala Asn Pro Glu Val Leu Pro Gly Pro Arg Phe				
1925	1930	1935		
tcc cac agc ttc ccc cgc gtc gga gac cac gtg gtg agc gtg cgg ggc	5856			
Ser His Ser Phe Pro Arg Val Gly Asp His Val Val Ser Val Arg Gly				
1940	1945	1950		
aaa aac cac gtg agc tgg gcc cag gcg cag gtg cgc atc gtg gtg ctg	5904			
Lys Asn His Val Ser Trp Ala Gln Ala Gln Val Arg Ile Val Val Leu				
1955	1960	1965		
gag gcc gtg agt ggg ctg cag gtg ccc aac tgc tgc gag cct ggc atc	5952			
Glu Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Gln Val Pro Asn Cys Cys Glu Pro Gly Ile				
1970	1975	1980		
gcc acg ggc act gag agg aac ttc aca gcc cgc gtg cag cgc ggc tct	6000			
Ala Thr Gly Thr Glu Arg Asn Phe Thr Ala Arg Val Gln Arg Gly Ser				
1985	1990	1995		
cgg gtc gcc tac gcc tgg tac ttc tgc ctg cag aag gtc cag ggc gac	6048			
Arg Val Ala Tyr Ala Trp Tyr Phe Ser Leu Gln Lys Val Gln Gly Asp				
2005	2010	2015		
tcg ctg gtc atc ctg tcg ggc cgc gac gtc acc tac acg ccc gtg gcc	6096			





cag Gly	asp Gln	cag Gln	acg Thr	ccc Pro	ctc Leu	agt Ser	ttc Phe	cac His	tgg Trp	gcc Ala	tgt Cys	gtg Val	gct Ala	tcg Ser	aca Thr	6912
2290						2295					2300					
cag Gln	agg Arg	gag Glu	gct Ala	ggc Gly	ggg Gly	tgt Cys	gcg Ala	ctg Leu	aac Asn	ttt Phe	ggg Gly	ccc Pro	cgc Arg	ggg Gly	agc Ser	6960
2305					2310					2315					2320	
agc Ser	acg Thr	gtc Val	acc Thr	att Ile	cca Pro	cgg Arg	gag Glu	cgg Arg	ctg Leu	ggc Ala	gct Ala	ggc Gly	gtg Val	gag Glu	tac Tyr	7008
				2325					2330					2335		
acc Thr	ttc Phe	agc Ser	ctg Leu	acc Thr	gtg Val	tgg Trp	aag Lys	gcc Ala	ggc Gly	cgc Arg	aag Lys	gag Glu	gag Glu	gcc Ala	acc Thr	7056
			2340					2345				2350				
aac Asn	cag Gln	acg Thr	gtg Val	ctg Leu	atc Ile	cgg Arg	agt Ser	ggc Gly	cgg Arg	gtg Val	ccc Ala	att Val	gtg Val	tcc Ser	ttg Leu	7104
			2355				2360					2365				
gag Glu	tgt Cys	gtg Val	tcc Ser	tgc Cys	aag Lys	gca Ala	cag Gln	gcc Ala	gtg Ala	tac Tyr	gaa Glu	gtg Val	agc Ser	cgc Arg	agc Ser	7152
2370					2375					2380						
tcc Ser	tac Tyr	gtg Val	tac Tyr	ttg Leu	gag Glu	ggc Gly	cgc Arg	tgc Cys	aat Leu	tgc Asn	agc Cys	agc Ser	agc Ser	ggc Gly	tcc Ser	7200
2385				2390					2395						2400	
aag Lys	cga Arg	ggg Gly	cgg Arg	tgg Trp	gct Ala	gca Ala	cgt Arg	acg Thr	ttc Phe	agc Ser	aac Asn	aag Lys	acg Thr	ctg Leu	gtg Val	7248
				2405					2410					2415		
ctg Leu	gat Asp	gag Glu	acc Thr	acc Thr	aca Thr	tcc Ser	acg Thr	ggc Thr	agt Ser	gca Ala	ggc Gly	atg Met	cga Arg	ctg Leu	gtg Val	7296
			2420					2425					2430			
ctg Leu	cgg Arg	cgg Arg	ggc Gly	gtg Val	ctg Leu	cgg Arg	gac Asp	ggc Gly	gag Glu	gga Tyr	tac Thr	acc Thr	ttc Phe	acg Thr	ctc Leu	7344
			2435				2440				2445					
acg Thr	gtg Val	ctg Leu	ggc Gly	cgc Arg	tct Ser	ggc Gly	gag Glu	gag Glu	gag Glu	ggc Cys	gca Ala	tcc Gly	tcc Ser	atc Ile	cgc Arg	7392
	2450				2455				2460							
ctg Leu	tcc Ser	ccc Pro	aac Asn	cgc Arg	ccg Pro	ccg Pro	ctg Leu	ggc Gly	ggc Gly	tct Ser	tgc Cys	cgc Arg	ctc Leu	ttc Phe	cca Pro	7440
					2470				2475					2480		
ctg Leu	ggc Gly	gct Ala	gtg Val	cac His	gcc Ala	ctc Leu	acc Thr	acc Thr	aag Lys	gtg Val	cac His	ttc Phe	gaa Glu	tgc Cys	acc Thr	7488
				2485					2490				2495			
ggc Gly	tgg Trp	cat His	gac Asp	gcg Ala	gag Glu	gat Asp	gct Ala	ggc Gly	gcc Ala	ccg Pro	ctg Leu	gtg Val	tac Tyr	gcc Ala	ctg Leu	7536
			2500					2505					2510			
ctg Leu	ctg Leu	cgg Arg	cgc Arg	tgt Cys	cgc Arg	cag Gln	ggc Gly	cac His	tgc Cys	gag Glu	gag Glu	ttc Phe	tgt Cys	gtc Val	tac Tyr	7584
		2515					2520					2525				
aag Lys	ggc Gly	agc Ser	ctc Leu	tcc Ser	agc Ser	tac Tyr	cag Gly	gcc Ala								





Met Val Met Ala Ala Ile Leu His Lys Leu Asp Gln Leu Asp Ala Ser	
3090 3095 3100	
cgg ggc cgc gcc atc cct ttc tgt ggg cag cgg ggc cgc ttc aag tac	9360
Arg Gly Arg Ala Ile Pro Phe Cys Gly Gln Arg Gly Arg Phe Lys Tyr	3105 3110 3115 3120
gag atc ctc gtc aag aca ggc tgg ggc cgg ggc tca ggt acc acg gcc	9408
Glu Ile Leu Val Lys Thr Gly Trp Gly Arg Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr Ala	3125 3130 3135
cac gtg ggc atc atg ctg tat ggg gtg gac agc cgg agc ggc cac cgg	9456
His Val Gly Ile Met Leu Tyr Gly Val Asp Ser Arg Ser Lys His Arg	3140 3145 3150
cac ctg gac ggc gac aga gcc ttc cac cgc aac agc ctg gac atc ttc	9504
His Leu Asp Gly Asp Arg Ala Phe His Arg Asn Ser Leu Asp Ile Phe	3155 3160 3165
cgg atc gcc acc ccg cac agc ctg ggt agc gtg tgg aag atc cga gtg	9552
Arg Ile Ala Thr His Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Trp Lys Ile Arg Val	3170 3175 3180
tgg cac gac aac aaa ggg ctc agc cct gcc tgg ttc ctg cag cac gtc	9600
Trp His Asp Asn Lys Gly Leu Ser Pro Ala Trp Phe Leu Gln His Val	3185 3190 3195 3200
atc gtc agg gac ctg gtc cag acg gca cgc agc gcc ttc ttc ctg gtc aat	9648
Ile Val Arg Asp Leu Gln Thr Ala Arg Ser Ala Phe Phe Leu Val Asn	3205 3210 3215
gac tgg ctt tcg gtg gag acg gag gcc aac ggg ggc ctg gtg gag aag	9696
Asp Trp Leu Ser Val Glu Thr Glu Ala Asn Gly Gly Leu Val Glu Lys	3220 3225 3230
gag gtg ctg gcc gcg agc gac gca gcc ctt ttg cgc ttc cgg cgc ctg	9744
Glu Val Leu Ala Ala Ser Asp Ala Ala Leu Leu Arg Phe Arg Arg Leu	3235 3240 3245
ctg gtg gct gag ctg cag cgt ggc ttc ttt gac aag cac atc tgg ctc	9792
Leu Val Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Gly Phe Phe Asp Lys His Ile Trp Leu	3250 3255 3260
tcc ata tgg gac cgg ccg cct cgt agc cgt ttc act cgc atc cag agg	9840
Ser Ile Trp Asp Arg Pro Pro Arg Ser Arg Phe Thr Arg Ile Gln Arg	3265 3270 3275 3280
gcc acc tgc tgc gtt ctc ctc atc tgc ctc ttc ctg ggc gcc aac gcc	9888
Ala Thr Cys Cys Val Leu Leu Ile Cys Leu Phe Leu Gly Ala Asn Ala	3285 3290 3295
gtg tgg tac ggg gct gtt ggc gac tct gcc tac agc acg ggg cat gtg	9936
Val Trp Tyr Gly Ala Val Gly Asp Ser Ala Tyr Ser Thr Gly His Val	3300 3305 3310
tcc agg ctg agc ccg ctg agc gtc gac aca gtc gct gtt ggc ctg gtg	9984
Ser Arg Leu Ser Pro Leu Ser Val Asp Thr Val Ala Val Gly Leu Val	3315 3320 3325
tcc agc gtg gtt gtc tat ccc gtc tac ctg gcc atc ctt ttt ctc ttc	10032
Ser Ser Val Val Val Tyr Pro Val Tyr Leu Ala Ile Leu Phe Leu Phe	3330 3335 3340
cgg atg tcc cgg agc aag gtg gct ggg agc ccg agc ccc aca cct gcc	10080
Arg Met Ser Arg Ser Lys Val Ala Gly Ser Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Ala	3345 3350 3355 3360

ggg cag cag gtg ctg gac atc gac agc tgc ctg gac tgc tcc gtg ctg	10128
Gly Gln Gln Val Leu Asp Ile Asp Ser Cys Leu Asp Ser Ser Val Leu	
3365 3370 3375	
gac agc tcc ttc ctc acg ttc tca ggc ctc cac gct gag cag gcc ttt	10176
Asp Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Thr Phe Ser Gly Leu His Ala Glu Gln Ala Phe	
3380 3385 3390	
gtt gga cag atg aag agt gac ttg ttt ctg gat gat tct aag agt ctg	10224
Val Gly Gln Met Lys Ser Asp Leu Phe Leu Asp Asp Ser Lys Ser Leu	
3395 3400 3405	
gtg tgc tgg ccc tcc ggc gag gga acg ctc agt tgg ccg gac ctg ctc	10272
Val Cys Trp Pro Ser Gly Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Trp Pro Asp Leu Leu	
3410 3415 3420	
agt gac ccg tcc att gtg ggt agc aat ctg cgg cag ctg gca cgg ggc	10320
Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Val Gly Ser Asn Leu Arg Gln Leu Ala Arg Gly	
3425 3430 3435 3440	
cag gcg ggc cat ggg ctg ggc cca gag gag gac ggc ttc tcc ctg gcc	10368
Gln Ala Gly His Gly Leu Gly Pro Glu Glu Asp Gly Phe Ser Leu Ala	
3445 3450 3455	
agc ccc tac tgc cct gcc aaa tcc ttc tca gca tca gat gaa gac ctg	10416
Ser Pro Tyr Ser Pro Ala Lys Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Asp Glu Asp Leu	
3460 3465 3470	
atc cag cag gtc ctt gcc gag ggg gtc agc agc cca gcc cct acc caa	10464
Ile Gln Gln Val Leu Ala Glu Gly Val Ser Ser Pro Ala Pro Thr Gln	
3475 3480 3485	
gac acc cac atg gaa acg gac ctg ctc agc agc ctg tcc agc act cct	10512
Asp Thr His Met Glu Thr Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Pro	
3490 3495 3500	
ggg gag aag aca gag acg ctg gcg ctg cag agg ctg ggg gag ctg ggg	10560
Gly Glu Lys Thr Ser Glu Thr Leu Ala Leu Arg Leu Gly Glu Leu Gly	
3505 3510 3515 3520	
cca ccc agc cca ggc ctg aac tgg gaa cag ccc cag gca gcg agg ctg	10608
Pro Pro Ser Pro Gly Leu Asn Trp Glu Gln Pro Gln Ala Ala Arg Leu	
3525 3530 3535	
tcc agg aca gga ctg gtg gag ggt ctg cgg aag cgc ctg ctg ccg gcc	10656
Ser Arg Thr Gly Leu Val Glu Gly Leu Arg Lys Arg Leu Leu Pro Ala	
3540 3545 3550	
tgg tgt gcc tcc ctg gcc cac ggg ctc agc ctg ctc ctg gtg gct gtg	10704
Trp Cys Ala Ser Leu Ala His Gly Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Ala Val	
3555 3560 3565	
gct gtg gct gtc tca ggg tgg gtg ggt gcg agc ttc ccc ccg ggc gtg	10752
Ala Val Ala Val Ser Gly Trp Val Gly Ala Ser Phe Pro Pro Gly Val	
3570 3575 3580	
agt gtt gcg tgg ctc ctg tcc agc agc gcc agc ttc ctc gcc tca ttc	10800
Ser Val Ala Trp Leu Leu Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Phe Leu Ala Ser Phe	
3585 3590 3595 3600	
ctc ggc tgg gag cca ctg aag gtc ttg ctg gaa gcc ctg tac ttc tca	10848
Leu Gly Trp Glu Pro Leu Lys Val Leu Leu Glu Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser	
3605 3610 3615	
ctg gtg gcc aag cgg ctg cac ccg gat gaa gat gac acc ctg gta gag	10896
Leu Val Ala Lys Arg Leu His Pro Asp Glu Asp Asp Thr Leu Val Glu	
3620 3625 3630	



3890	3895	3900	
gtg tgc ctg ctg ctg ttc gcc gtg cac ttc gcc gtg gcc gag gcc cgt Val Cys Leu Leu Leu Phe Ala Val His Phe Ala Val Ala Glu Ala Arg 3905 3910 3915 3920			11760
act tgg cac agg gaa ggg cgc tgg cgc gtg ctg cgg ctc gga gcc tgg Thr Trp His Arg Glu Gly Arg Trp Arg Val Leu Arg Leu Gly Ala Trp 3925 3930 3935			11808
gcg cgg tgg ctg ctg gtg gcg ctg acg gcg gcc acg gca ctg gta cgc Ala Arg Trp Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Thr Ala Ala Thr Val Arg 3940 3945 3950			11856
ctc gcc cag ctg ggt gcc gct gac cgc cag tgg acc cgt ttc gtg cgc Leu Ala Gln Leu Gly Ala Ala Arg Arg Gln Trp Thr Arg Phe Val Arg 3955 3960 3965			11904
ggc cgc cgc cgc cgc ttc act agc ttc gac cag gtg gcg cac gtg agc Gly Arg Pro Arg Arg Phe Thr Ser Phe Asp Gln Val Ala His Val Ser 3970 3975 3980			11952
tcc gca gcc cgt ggc ctg gcg gcc tcg ctg ctc ttc ctg ctt ttg gtc Ser Ala Ala Arg Gly Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Val 3985 3990 4000			12000
aag gct gcc cag cac gta cgc ttc gtg cgc cag tgg tcc gtc ttt ggc Lys Ala Ala Gln His Val Arg Phe Val Arg Gln Trp Ser Val Phe Gly 4005 4010 4015			12048
aag aca tta tgc cga gct ctg cca gag ctc ctg ggg gtc acc ttg ggc Lys Thr Leu Cys Arg Ala Leu Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Val Thr Leu Gly 4020 4025 4030			12096
ctg gtg gtg ctc ggg gta gcc tac gcc cag ctg gcc atc ctg ctc gtg Leu Val Val Leu Gly Val Ala Tyr Ala Gln Leu Ala Ile Leu Leu Val 4035 4040 4045			12144
tct tcc tgt gtg gac tcc ctc tgg agc gtg gcc cag gcc ctg ttg gtg Ser Ser Cys Val Asp Ser Leu Trp Ser Val Ala Gln Ala Leu Leu Val 4050 4055 4060			12192
ctg tgc cct ggg act ggg ctc tct acc ctg tgt cct gcc gag tcc tgg Leu Cys Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Ser Thr Leu Cys Pro Ala Glu Ser Trp 4065 4070 4075 4080			12240
cac ctg tca ccc ctg ctg tgt gtg ggg ctc tgg gca ctg cgg ctg tgg His Leu Ser Pro Leu Leu Cys Val Gly Leu Trp Ala Leu Arg Leu Trp 4085 4090 4095			12288
ggc gcc cta cgg ctg ggg gct gtt att ctc cgc tgg cgc tac cac gcc Gly Ala Leu Arg Leu Gly Ala Val Ile Leu Arg Trp Arg Tyr His Ala 4100 4105 4110			12336
ttg cgt gga gag ctg tac cgg ccg gcc tgg gag ccc cag gac tac gag Leu Arg Gly Glu Leu Tyr Arg Pro Ala Trp Glu Pro Gln Asp Tyr Glu 4115 4120 4125			12384
atg gtg gag ttg ttc ctg cgc agg ctg cgc ctc tgg atg ggc ctc agc Met Val Glu Leu Phe Leu Arg Arg Leu Arg Leu Trp Met Gly Leu Ser 4130 4135 4140			12432
aag gtc aag gag ttc cgc cac aaa gtc cgc ttt gaa ggg atg gag ccg Lys Val Lys Glu Phe Arg His Lys Val Arg Phe Glu Gly Met Glu Pro 4145 4150 4155 4160			12480
ctg ccc tct cgc tcc tcc agg ggc tcc aag gta tcc ccg gat gtg ccc			12528





130				135				140							
Val 145	Arg	Val	Val	Gln 150	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala	Thr	Cys 155	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser 160
Leu	Ala	Gly	Gln	Pro 165	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ile	Pro 170	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly 175	Cys
Gly	Glu	Glu	Tyr 180	Val	Ala	Cys	Leu	Pro 185	Asp	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gly 190	Thr	Val
Ala	Ala	Val 195	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ala	Ala 200	His	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu 205	Gln	Pro	Glu
Ala	Cys 210	Ser	Ala	Phe	Cys	Phe 215	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gln	Gly 220	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu
Ser 225	Glu	Gln	Gly	Trp	Cys 230	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ala	Ala 235	Gln	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ala 240
Ser	Phe	Ala	Cys	Leu 245	Ser	Leu	Cys	Ser	Gly 250	Pro	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro 255	Ala
Pro	Thr	Cys	Arg 260	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Leu 265	Gln	His	Val	Phe	Pro 270	Ala	Ser
Pro	Gly	Ala 275	Thr	Leu	Val	Gly	Pro 280	His	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ala 285	Ser	Gly	Gln
Leu	Ala 290	Ala	Phe	His	Ile	Ala 295	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	Val	Thr	Asp	Thr	Arg
Trp 305	Asp	Phe	Gly	Asp	Gly 310	Ser	Ala	Glu	Val	Asp 315	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ala 320
Ala	Ser	His	Arg	Tyr 325	Val	Leu	Pro	Gly	Arg 330	Tyr	His	Val	Thr	Ala 335	Val
Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly 340	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala	Leu	Leu 345	Gly	Thr	Asp	Val 350	Gln	Val
Glu	Ala	Ala 355	Pro	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu	Val	Cys	Pro	Ser	Ser	Val	Gln
Ser 370	Glu	Ser	Leu	Asp	Leu 375	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asn	Arg 380	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	
Leu 385	Glu	Ala	Ala	Tyr 390	Ser	Ile	Val	Ala	Leu	Gly 395	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ala	Arg 400
Ala	Val	His	Pro	Leu 405	Cys	Pro	Ser	Asp	Thr 410	Glu	Ile	Phe	Pro	Gly 415	Asn
Gly	His	Cys	Tyr 420	Arg	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Lys 425	Ala	Ala	Trp	Leu 430	Gln	Ala
Gln	Glu	Gln	Cys 435	Gln	Ala	Trp	Ala 440	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala 445	Met	Val	Asp
Ser	Pro 450	Ala	Val	Gln	Arg	Phe 455	Leu	Val	Ser	Arg	Val 460	Thr	Arg	Ser	Leu
Asp 465	Val	Trp	Ile	Gly 470	Phe	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Gly 475	Val	Glu	Val	Gly	Pro 480
Ala	Pro	Gln	Gly	Glu 485	Ala	Phe	Ser	Leu	Glu 490	Ser	Cys	Gln	Asn	Trp 495	Leu



Val	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ala	Asn	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Arg	Trp	Pro	Gly	Gly
Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Phe	Glu	Asn	Val	Cys	Pro	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala	Thr
Phe	Val	Pro	Ala	Cys	Pro	Trp	Glu	Thr	Asn	Asp	Thr	Leu	Phe	Ser	Val
Val	Ala	Leu	Pro	Trp	Leu	Ser	Glu	Gly	Glu	His	Val	Val	Asp	Val	Val
Val	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Thr	Ala
Glu	Glu	Pro	Ile	Cys	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ala	Arg
Val	Leu	Gln	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Glu	Ala	Gly
Ser	Asp	Met	Val	Phe	Arg	Trp	Thr	Ile	Asn	Asp	Lys	Gln	Ser	Leu	Thr
Phe	Gln	Asn	Val	Val	Phe	Asn	Val	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ala	Val	Phe
Lys	Leu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asn	His	Val	Ser	Asn	Val	Thr	Val	Asn
Tyr	Asn	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Arg	Met	Asn	Arg	Met	Gln	Gly	Leu	Gln	Val
Ser	Thr	Val	Pro	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Pro	Asn	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Thr
Ala	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Asp	Ser	Ala	Val	Glu	Val	Ala	Phe	Leu	Trp	Thr
Phe	Gly	Asp	Gly	Glu	Gln	Ala	Leu	His	Gln	Phe	Gln	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Asn
Glu	Ser	Phe	Pro	Val	Pro	Asp	Pro	Ser	Val	Ala	Gln	Val	Leu	Val	Glu
His	Asn	Val	Thr	His	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Thr
Val	Leu	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ala	Phe	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Gln	Gln	Val	Pro	Val
Ser	Val	Arg	Ala	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Val	Ala	Val	Gly	Val	Ser	Asp	Gly
Val	Leu	Val	Ala	Gly	Arg	Pro	Val	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Pro	His	Pro	Leu	Pro
Ser	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Trp	Asp	Phe	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ser	Pro
Val	Leu	Thr	Gln	Ser	Gln	Pro	Ala	Ala	Asn	His	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Arg
Gly	Thr	Tyr	His	Val	Arg	Leu	Glu	Val	Asn	Asn	Thr	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala
Ala	Ala	Gln	Ala	Asp	Val	Arg	Val	Phe	Glu	Glu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ser

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Ala	Ala	Val	Gln	Thr	Gly	Asp	Asn	Ile	Thr	Trp	Thr	Phe	Asp	Met	Gly														
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Asp	Gly	Thr	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Glu	Ala	Thr	Val	Glu	His	Val	Tyr														
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Leu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Asn	Cys	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ala														
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Gly	His	Leu	Ala	Arg	Ser	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Val	Phe	Val	Leu	Glu	Val														
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Leu	Arg	Val	Glu	Pro	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ile	Pro	Thr	Gln	Pro	Asp	Ala	Arg														
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Leu	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Val	Thr	Gly	Asn	Pro	Ala	His	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Asp	Trp														
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Thr	Phe	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asn	Thr	Thr	Val	Arg	Gly	Cys	Pro	Thr														
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Val	Thr	His	Asn	Phe	Thr	Arg	Ser	Gly	Thr	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ala	Leu	Val														
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Leu	Ser	Ser	Arg	Val	Asn	Arg	Ala	His	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Ser	Ile	Cys	Val														
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Glu	Pro	Glu	Val	Gly	Asn	Val	Thr	Leu	Gln	Pro	Glu	Arg	Gln	Phe	Val														
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Gln	Leu	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Trp	Leu	Val	Ala	Cys	Ala	Trp	Pro	Pro	Phe														
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Pro	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Trp	Asp	Phe	Gly	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Pro	Thr														
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Arg	Ala	Arg	Gly	Pro	Glu	Val	Thr	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Pro	Gly	Ser														
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Tyr	Leu	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asn	Asp														
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Ser	Ala	Leu	Val	Glu	Val	Gln	Glu	Pro	Val	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Lys														
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Val	Asn	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Glu	Leu	Gln	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Ser														
1475										1480										1485									
Ala	Val	Gly	Arg	Gly	Arg	Pro	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Trp	Asp	Leu	Gly	Asp														
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Gly	Gly	Trp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Val	Thr	His	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Thr														
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Gly	Asp	Phe	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Ala	Gly	Trp	Asn	Glu	Val	Ser	Arg	Ser														
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Glu	Ala	Trp	Leu	Asn	Val	Thr	Val	Lys	Arg	Arg	Val	Arg	Gly	Leu	Val														
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Val	Asn	Ala	Ser	Arg	Thr	Val	Val	Pro	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ser	Val	Ser	Phe														
1555										1560										1565									

Ser Thr 1570	Ser Leu Glu Ala Gly 1575	Ser Asp Val Arg Tyr 1580	Ser Trp Val Leu 1600
Cys Asp Arg Cys Thr 1585	Pro Ile Pro Gly Gly 1590	Pro Thr Ile Ser Tyr 1595	Thr Thr 1600
Phe Arg Ser Val Gly 1605	Thr Phe Asn Ile Ile 1610	Val Thr Ala Glu Asn 1615	Glu Thr 1620
Val Gly Ser Ala Gln Asp Ser 1620	Ile Phe Val Tyr Val 1625	Leu Gln Leu Ile 1630	Ile Thr 1635
Glu Gly Leu Gln Val Val 1635	Gly Gly Gly Arg Tyr 1640	Phe Pro Thr Asn His 1645	Thr Thr 1650
Thr Val Gln Leu Gln Ala 1650	Val Val Arg Asp Gly 1655	Thr Thr Asn Val Ser 1660	Tyr Thr 1665
Ser Trp Thr Ala Trp Arg 1665	Asp Arg Gly Pro Ala 1670	Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly 1675	Glu Thr 1680
Lys Gly Phe Ser Leu Thr 1685	Val Leu Glu Ala Gly 1690	Thr Tyr His Val Gln 1695	Glu Thr 1700
Leu Arg Ala Thr Asn Met 1700	Leu Gly Ser Ala Trp 1705	Ala Asp Cys Thr Met 1710	Met Thr 1715
Asp Phe Val Glu Pro Val 1715	Gly Trp Leu Met Val 1720	Ala Ala Ser Pro Asn 1725	Asn Thr 1730
Pro Ala Ala Val Asn Thr 1730	Ser Val Thr Leu Ser 1735	Ala Glu Leu Ala Gly 1740	Gly Thr 1745
Gly Ser Gly Val Val Tyr 1745	Thr Trp Ser Leu Glu 1750	Glu Gly Leu Ser Trp 1755	Trp Thr 1760
Glu Thr Ser Glu Pro Phe 1765	Thr Thr His Ser Phe 1770	Pro Thr Pro Gly Leu 1775	Leu Thr 1780
His Leu Val Thr Met Thr 1780	Ala Gly Asn Pro Leu 1785	Gly Ser Ala Asn Ala 1790	Ala Thr 1795
Thr Val Glu Val Asp Val 1795	Gln Val Pro Val Ser 1800	Gly Leu Ser Ile Arg 1805	Arg Thr 1810
Ala Ser Glu Pro Gly Gly 1810	Ser Phe Val Ala Ala 1815	Gly Ser Ser Val Pro 1820	Pro Thr 1825
Phe Trp Gly Gln Leu Ala 1825	Thr Gly Thr Asn Val 1830	Ser Trp Cys Trp Ala 1835	Ala Thr 1840
Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Ser 1845	Lys Arg Gly Pro His 1850	Val Thr Met Val Phe 1855	Phe Thr 1860
Pro Asp Ala Gly Thr Phe 1860	Ser Ile Arg Leu Asn 1865	Ala Ser Asn Ala Val 1870	Val Thr 1875
Ser Trp Val Ser Ala Thr 1875	Tyr Asn Leu Thr Ala 1880	Glu Glu Pro Ile Val 1885	Val Thr 1890
Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Ala 1890	Ser Ser Lys Val Val 1895	Ala Pro Gly Gln Leu 1900	Leu Thr 1905
Val His Phe Gln Ile Leu 1905	Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser 1910	Ala Val Thr Phe Arg 1915	Arg Thr 1920

Leu Gln Val Gly Gly Ala Asn Pro Glu Val Leu Pro Gly Pro Arg Phe  
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 Ser His Ser Phe Pro Arg Val Gly Asp His Val Val Ser Val Arg Gly  
 1940 1945 1950  
 Lys Asn His Val Ser Trp Ala Gln Ala Gln Val Arg Ile Val Val Leu  
 1955 1960 1965  
 Glu Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Gln Val Pro Asn Cys Cys Glu Pro Gly Ile  
 1970 1975 1980  
 Ala Thr Gly Thr Glu Arg Asn Phe Thr Ala Arg Val Gln Arg Gly Ser  
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 Arg Val Ala Tyr Ala Trp Tyr Phe Ser Leu Gln Lys Val Gln Gly Asp  
 2005 2010 2015  
 Ser Leu Val Ile Leu Ser Gly Arg Asp Val Thr Tyr Thr Pro Val Ala  
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 Ala Cys Arg Glu Pro Glu Val Asp Val Val Leu Pro Leu Gln Val Leu  
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 Met Arg Arg Ser Gln Arg Asn Tyr Leu Glu Ala His Val Asp Leu Arg  
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 Asp Cys Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Glu Tyr Arg Trp Glu Val Tyr Arg Thr  
 2180 2185 2190  
 Ala Ser Cys Gln Arg Pro Gly Arg Pro Ala Arg Val Ala Leu Pro Gly  
 2195 2200 2205  
 Val Asp Val Ser Arg Pro Arg Leu Val Leu Pro Arg Leu Ala Leu Pro  
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 Val Gly His Tyr Cys Phe Val Phe Val Val Ser Phe Gly Asp Thr Pro  
 225 2230 2235 2240  
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 2245 2250 2255  
 Val Pro Ile Ile Glu Gly Gly Ser Tyr Arg Val Trp Ser Asp Thr Arg  
 2260 2265 2270  
 Asp Leu Val Leu Asp Gly Ser Glu Ser Tyr Asp Pro Asn Leu Glu Asp



Gly	Ile	Arg	Lys	Asn	Ile	Thr	Glu	Thr	Leu	Val	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	His
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Thr	Val	Asp	Asp	Ile	Gln	Gln	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gln	Cys	Met
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Gly	Pro	Ser	Arg	Glu	Leu	Val	Cys	Arg	Ser	Cys	Leu	Lys	Gln	Thr	Leu
			2675				2680					2685			
His	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ala	Met	Met	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ala	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ala
	2690					2695				2700					
Gly	Thr	Val	Thr	Pro	Thr	Ala	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asn	Ile	Thr
705				2710						2715				2720	
Gly	Asp	Leu	Ile	His	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asp	Val	Arg	Ala	Pro	Gln	Pro
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Ser	Glu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ser	Arg	Met	Val	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala
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Tyr	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ala	Leu	Met	Arg	Ile	Leu	Met	Arg	Ser	Arg	Val
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Leu	Asn	Glu	Glu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Gly	Glu	Glu	Ile	Val	Ala	Gln
	2770				2775					2780					
Gly	Lys	Arg	Ser	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ser	Leu	Leu	Cys	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro
785				2790						2795				2800	
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Ala	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Val	Gln	Leu	Ile	Phe	Leu	Val	Asp	Ser	Asn
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Pro	Phe	Pro	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Val	Ser	Thr	Lys	Val
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Ser	Ser	Asn	Pro	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	His	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Leu
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Leu	Asp	Gly	His	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Pro	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Val
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Arg	Arg	Ile	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ala	Asp	His	Arg	Pro	Tyr
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 Arg Leu Tyr Thr Ser Leu Cys Gln Tyr Phe Ser Glu Glu Asp Met Val  
 3010 3015 3020  
 Trp Arg Thr Glu Gly Leu Leu Pro Leu Glu Glu Thr Ser Pro Arg Gln  
 025 3030 3035 3040  
 Ala Val Cys Leu Thr Arg His Leu Thr Ala Phe Gly Ala Ser Leu Phe  
 3045 3050 3055  
 Val Pro Pro Ser His Val Arg Phe Val Phe Pro Glu Pro Thr Ala Asp  
 3060 3065 3070  
 Val Asn Tyr Ile Val Met Leu Thr Cys Ala Val Cys Leu Val Thr Tyr  
 3075 3080 3085  
 Met Val Met Ala Ala Ile Leu His Lys Leu Asp Gln Leu Asp Ala Ser  
 3090 3095 3100  
 Arg Gly Arg Ala Ile Pro Phe Cys Gly Gln Arg Gly Arg Phe Lys Tyr  
 105 3110 3115 3120  
 Glu Ile Leu Val Lys Thr Gly Trp Gly Arg Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr Ala  
 3125 3130 3135  
 His Val Gly Ile Met Leu Tyr Gly Val Asp Ser Arg Ser Gly His Arg  
 3140 3145 3150  
 His Leu Asp Gly Asp Arg Ala Phe His Arg Asn Ser Leu Asp Ile Phe  
 3155 3160 3165  
 Arg Ile Ala Thr Pro His Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Trp Lys Ile Arg Val  
 3170 3175 3180  
 Trp His Asp Asn Lys Gly Leu Ser Pro Ala Trp Phe Leu Gln His Val  
 185 3190 3195 3200  
 Ile Val Arg Asp Leu Gln Thr Ala Arg Ser Ala Phe Phe Leu Val Asn  
 3205 3210 3215  
 Asp Trp Leu Ser Val Glu Thr Glu Ala Asn Gly Gly Leu Val Glu Lys  
 3220 3225 3230  
 Glu Val Leu Ala Ala Ser Asp Ala Ala Leu Leu Arg Phe Arg Arg Leu  
 3235 3240 3245  
 Leu Val Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Gly Phe Phe Asp Lys His Ile Trp Leu  
 3250 3255 3260  
 Ser Ile Trp Asp Arg Pro Pro Arg Ser Arg Phe Thr Arg Ile Gln Arg  
 265 3270 3275 3280  
 Ala Thr Cys Cys Val Leu Leu Ile Cys Leu Phe Leu Gly Ala Asn Ala  
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 Val Trp Tyr Gly Ala Val Gly Asp Ser Ala Tyr Ser Thr Gly His Val  
 3300 3305 3310  
 Ser Arg Leu Ser Pro Leu Ser Val Asp Thr Val Ala Val Gly Leu Val  
 3315 3320 3325  
 Ser Ser Val Val Val Tyr Pro Val Tyr Leu Ala Ile Leu Phe Leu Phe  
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 Arg Met Ser Arg Ser Lys Val Ala Gly Ser Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Ala

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Gly Gln Gln Val Leu Asp Ile Asp Ser Cys Leu Asp Ser Ser Val Leu	3365	3370	3375
Asp Ser Ser Phe Leu Thr Phe Ser Gly Leu His Ala Glu Gln Ala Phe	3380	3385	3390
Val Gly Gln Met Lys Ser Asp Leu Phe Leu Asp Asp Ser Lys Ser Leu	3395	3400	3405
Val Cys Trp Pro Ser Gly Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Trp Pro Asp Leu Leu	3410	3415	3420
Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Val Gly Ser Asn Leu Arg Gln Leu Ala Arg Gly	425	3430	3435
Gln Ala Gly His Gly Leu Gly Pro Glu Glu Asp Gly Phe Ser Leu Ala	3445	3450	3455
Ser Pro Tyr Ser Pro Ala Lys Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Asp Glu Asp Leu	3460	3465	3470
Ile Gln Gln Val Leu Ala Glu Gly Val Ser Ser Pro Ala Pro Thr Gln	3475	3480	3485
Asp Thr His Met Glu Thr Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Pro	3490	3495	3500
Gly Glu Lys Thr Glu Thr Leu Ala Leu Gln Arg Leu Gly Glu Leu Gly	505	3510	3515
Pro Pro Ser Pro Gly Leu Asn Trp Glu Gln Pro Gln Ala Ala Arg Leu	3525	3530	3535
Ser Arg Thr Gly Leu Val Glu Gly Leu Arg Lys Arg Leu Leu Pro Ala	3540	3545	3550
Trp Cys Ala Ser Leu Ala His Gly Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Ala Val	3555	3560	3565
Ala Val Ala Val Ser Gly Trp Val Gly Ala Ser Phe Pro Pro Gly Val	3570	3575	3580
Ser Val Ala Trp Leu Leu Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Phe Leu Ala Ser Phe	585	3590	3595
Leu Gly Trp Glu Pro Leu Lys Val Leu Leu Glu Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser	3605	3610	3615
Leu Val Ala Lys Arg Leu His Pro Asp Glu Asp Asp Thr Leu Val Glu	3620	3625	3630
Ser Pro Ala Val Thr Pro Val Ser Ala Arg Val Pro Arg Val Arg Pro	3635	3640	3645
Pro His Gly Phe Ala Leu Phe Leu Ala Lys Glu Glu Ala Arg Lys Val	3650	3655	3660
Lys Arg Leu His Gly Met Leu Arg Ser Leu Leu Val Tyr Met Leu Phe	665	3670	3675
Leu Leu Val Thr Leu Leu Ala Ser Tyr Gly Asp Ala Ser Cys His Gly	3685	3690	3695
His Ala Tyr Arg Leu Gln Ser Ala Ile Lys Gln Glu Leu His Ser Arg	3700	3705	3710



Leu Cys Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Ser Thr Leu Cys Pro Ala Glu Ser Trp  
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 His Leu Ser Pro Leu Leu Cys Val Gly Leu Trp Ala Leu Arg Leu Trp  
 4085 4090 4095  
 Gly Ala Leu Arg Leu Gly Ala Val Ile Leu Arg Trp Arg Tyr His Ala  
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 Leu Arg Gly Glu Leu Tyr Arg Pro Ala Trp Glu Pro Gln Asp Tyr Glu  
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 Met Val Glu Leu Phe Leu Arg Arg Leu Arg Leu Trp Met Gly Leu Ser  
 4130 4135 4140  
 Lys Val Lys Glu Phe Arg His Lys Val Arg Phe Glu Gly Met Glu Pro  
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 Pro Pro Ser Ala Gly Ser Asp Ala Ser His Pro Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser  
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 Gln Phe Asp Arg Leu Asn Gln Ala Thr Glu Asp Val Tyr Gln Leu Glu  
 225 4230 4235 4240  
 Gln Gln Leu His Ser Leu Gln Gly Arg Arg Ser Ser Arg Ala Pro Ala  
 4245 4250 4255  
 Gly Ser Ser Arg Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Leu Arg Pro Ala Leu Pro Ser  
 4260 4265 4270  
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 4290 4295 4300

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 <212> DNA  
 <213> C. Elegans lov-1 gene

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 accttgagatt tggagcattc tgggtggcacg atgatgaagc agattgactt tggcaacagc 180  
 gctgtggaat agacgggaagt ctttttgagt gtcagcaatt gaaactggag caaaatcttt 240  
 tggttcaaga agaccgaagc gacgttttgt ctgaaattaa ataacagaaa ttaaagaaca 300  
 tctaatagtg agcttgaaaa ataaatacct tgtattttat gtgatcgatt atttcgtaat 360  
 cattgggtctg cttctcactg tcattacgaa ttctctcgaa ctcgaaacata attatagtga 420  
 cgtaaagttg caggacgagc ttgatccgg caatcatata aagcatgatc acaacaaacg 480



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 Gly Tyr Arg Glu Lys Cys Glu Ser Gly Glu Ile Asn Glu Glu Tyr Ala  
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Ser	Val	Ser	Met	Pro	Arg	Leu	Gly	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ala	S		

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Val Thr Glu Pro Ser Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Asp Ser Thr Thr Thr Ser 690 695 700		
Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Thr Leu Gln Glu Ser Thr Thr Thr Ser Glu Glu 705 710 715 720		
Ser Thr Thr Asp Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Ile Ser Asp Thr Ser Thr Ser 725 730 735		
Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Thr Thr Ala Asp Ser Thr Ser Thr Leu Ser 740 745 750		
Val Asp Gln Phe Asp Phe Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Leu Ser Trp Asn Glu 755 760 765		
Thr Arg His Asn Glu Asp Ser Ile Asn Ile Val Pro Leu Pro Thr Asn 770 775 780		
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Leu Asn Val Val Ala Asp Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Glu Val Thr Ser Thr 865 870 875 880		
Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Ser Ser Glu Ser Ser Ala Ile Ser Thr Thr Ser 885 890 895		
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Arg Thr Thr Thr Val Asp Pro Asp Ala Ser Thr Glu Thr Pro Tyr Asp		

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Val	Met	Asn	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Met	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asn	Asn															
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Ser	Leu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asn	Gln	Ile	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro															
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1315

1320

1325

Lys Ile Pro Gly Val Gly Asn Met Ser Ser Val Asp Val Leu Lys Thr  
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Leu Ser Pro Gln Asp Ile Gly Ile Pro Ala Val Ser Ala Leu Ser Gln

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	1970	1975	1980
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1985	1990	1995	2000
Phe Asp Leu Asn Thr Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Asn Tyr Phe Val Thr Ala			
	2005	2010	2015
Gly Asn Leu Ile Asn Asn Thr Gly Leu Phe Phe Ile Gly Ile Gly Lys			



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Gly Gln Tyr Asp Ser Met Gln Trp Ser Phe Ala Arg Ser Val Pro Met	2050			2055				2060			
Asp Tyr Gln Val Ala Ala Val Ser Lys Gly Cys Tyr Phe Tyr Gln Lys	2065			2070				2075			2080
Thr Ser Asp Val Phe Asn Ser Glu Gly Met Tyr Pro Ser Asp Gly Gln		2085				2090				2095	
Gly Met Gln Phe Val Asn Cys Ser Thr Asp His Leu Thr Met Phe Ser		2100				2105				2110	
Val Gly Ala Phe Asn Pro Thr Ile Asp Ala Asp Phe Ser Tyr Asn Tyr		2115				2120				2125	
Asn Val Asn Glu Ile Glu Lys Asn Val Lys Val Met Ile Ala Ala Val		2130				2135				2140	
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Gln Arg Lys Asp Ala Ser Arg Gly Arg Leu Arg Phe Leu Lys Asp Asn		2165				2170				2175	
Glu Pro His Asp Gly Tyr Met Tyr Val Ile Ala Val Glu Thr Gly Tyr		2180				2185				2190	
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Phe Thr Ile Lys Asp Ile Ala Phe Gly Val Gly Phe Gly Val Leu Ile  
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Ser	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gly																																								
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Asp	Phe	Asn	Phe	Ser	Ala	Leu	Glu	Ser	Cys	Asn	Arg	Phe	Phe	Gly	Pro																																								
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Ala	Phe	Phe	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Val	Phe	Phe	Val	Ser	Phe	Ile	Leu	Leu	Asn																																								
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Glu	Asp	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Met	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Gly																																								
				675				680					685																																										
Tyr	Ala	Glu	Lys	Asp	Ile	Asn	Glu	Ala	Phe	Thr	Arg	Phe	Asn	Val	Thr																																								
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Ser	Met	Thr	Glu	His	Val	Pro	Glu	Lys	Val	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Asp																																								
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Glu	Val	Ala	Arg	Met	Thr	Glu	Gln	Lys	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Met	Glu	Asn	His																																								
				725				730					735																																										
Arg	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asn	Arg	Arg	Val	Asp	Gln	Met	Gln	Glu	Ser																																								
				740				745					750																																										
Val	Phe	Ser	Ile	Val	Asp	Arg	Ile	Glu	Gly	Val	Asn	Ala	Thr	Leu	Gln																																								
				755				760					765																																										
Thr	Ile	Glu	Lys	Gln	Arg	Val	Gln	Gln	Gln	Asp	Gly	Gly	Asn	Leu	Met																																								
				770				775					780																																										
Asp	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gln	Val	Arg	Asn	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala																																								
				785				790					795																																										
Ala	Arg	Arg	Pro	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ser	Ile	Ala	Asp	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu																																									
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<210> 7

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Outside primer for PCR screening of lov-1 genomic (sy582) deletion

<400> 7

ctctatttgt ggctcgttgg cg

<210> 8  
<211> 22  
<212> DNA  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Outside primer for PCR screening of  
lov-1 genomic (sy582) deletion

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<210> 9  
<211> 22  
<212> DNA  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Nested primer for PCR screening of  
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<400> 9  
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<210> 10  
<211> 22  
<212> DNA  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Nested primer for PCR screening of  
lov-1 genomic (sy582) deletion

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<210> 11  
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<220>  
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pkd-2 genomic (sy606) deletion

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<210> 12  
<211> 22  
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<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Outside primer for PCR screening of  
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<210> 13  
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<212> DNA  
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<210> 14  
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<400> 14  
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<210> 15

<211> 2870  
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<400> 15

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Phe	Ser	Cys	Cys	Leu	Phe	Cys	Ser	Glu	Phe	Ile	Phe	Val	Phe	Arg	Arg
		20						25					30		
Ile	Phe	Thr	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Asp	Asn	Leu	Pro	Ala	His	Trp	Met	Lys
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Lys	Ser	Asn	Phe	Phe	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ile	Gln
	50					55				60					
Ile	Asp	Gly	Leu	His	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Ile	Ala	Thr	Phe	Arg
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Leu	Asp	Asn	Asp	Asp	Thr	Thr	Ile	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Arg	Asn	Ser	Gln
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Gly	Val	Val	Lys	Ile	Lys	Leu	Ser	Cys	Gly	Leu	Asn	Arg	Leu	Ser	Val
		100					105						110		
Glu	Asn	Lys	Val	Thr	Glu	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ile	His	Asn	Cys
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Ile	Gln	Thr	Glu	Thr	Arg	Leu	Val	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Trp
	130				135						140				
Ile	Thr	Leu	Asn	Glu	Val	Asn	Asp	Asp	Asp	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ala	Val
145				150				155						160	
Glu	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Val	Cys	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Gly	Ile	Asp	Arg	Cys	Asp
		165						170					175		
Gly	Ser	Leu	Trp	Trp	Leu	Gln	Val	Gly	Gly	Asn	Glu	Met	Ala	Leu	Leu
		180				185						190			
Gly	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Ala

195										200										205											
Arg	Arg	Met	Cys	Lys	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Glu	Lys	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ile																
210						215					220																				
Ser	Asp	Ser	Gln	Gly	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Gln	Val	Leu	Lys	Gly	Val																
225					230					235					240																
Arg	Ala	Lys	Gln	Phe	Ser	Met	Arg	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg																
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Arg	Met	Lys	Arg	Asp	Ala	Gly	Asp	Asn	Thr	Cys	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Glu																
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Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser																
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Thr	Val	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Pro	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Thr																
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Thr	Ala	Met	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ile																
		305				310				315					320																
Glu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Phe	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser																
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Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ser	Ser	Pro																
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Ile	Thr	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Cys	Ser	Tyr																
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Leu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Phe	Thr	Thr	Thr	Met	Leu	Thr																
				390					395					400																	
Ser	Thr	Thr	Thr	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Glu	Val																
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Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Glu	Pro	Thr	Thr	Thr	Leu																
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Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Glu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr																
			435				440					445																			
Val	Thr	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Pro	Val	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser																
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Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Ser	Thr	Glu	Ser																
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Ser	Ser	Asp	Gly	Thr	Asn	Pro	Asp	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Val	Glu	Lys	Ala	Thr																

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Thr Thr Phe Tyr Asp Ser Thr Ser Val Asn Leu Thr Leu Asn Ser Gly						
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Leu Gly Ile Ile Gly Tyr Gln Thr Ser Ile Glu Cys Thr Ser Pro Thr						
	580		585			590
Ser Ser Asn Tyr Val Ser Thr Thr Lys Asp Gly Ala Cys Phe Thr Lys						
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Ser Val Ser Met Pro Arg Leu Gly Gly Thr Tyr Pro Ala Ser Thr Phe						
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Val Gly Pro Gly Asn Tyr Thr Phe Arg Ala Thr Met Thr Thr Asp Asp						
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Lys Lys Val Tyr Tyr Thr Tyr Ala Asn Val Tyr Ile Gln Glu Tyr Ser						
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Ser Thr Thr Ile Glu Ser Glu Ser Ser Thr Ser Ala Val Ala Ser Ser						
	660		665			670
Thr Ser Ser Thr Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Thr Leu Ser Thr Ser Thr						
	675		680			685
Val Thr Glu Pro Ser Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Asp Ser Thr Thr Thr Ser						
	690		695		700	
Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Thr Leu Gln Glu Ser Thr Thr Ser Glu Glu						
	705		710		715	720
Ser Thr Thr Asp Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Ser Asp Thr Ser Thr Ser						
	725		730			735
Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Thr Thr Ala Asp Ser Thr Ser Thr Leu Ser						
	740		745			750
Val Asp Gln Phe Asp Phe Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Leu Ser Trp Asn Glu						
	755		760			765
Thr Arg His Asn Glu Asp Ser Ile Asn Ile Val Pro Leu Pro Thr Asn						
	770		775		780	
Ala Ile Thr Pro Thr Glu Arg Ser Gln Thr Phe Glu Cys Arg Asn Val						
	785		790		795	800
Ser Thr Glu Pro Phe Leu Ile Ile Lys Glu Ser Thr Cys Leu Asn Tyr						
	805		810			815
Ser Asn Thr Val Leu Asn Ala Thr Tyr Ser Ser Asn Ile Pro Ile Gln						
	820		825			830
Pro Ile Glu Thr Phe Leu Val Gly Ile Gly Thr Tyr Glu Phe Arg Ile						
	835		840		845	
Asn Met Thr Asp Leu Thr Thr Met Gln Val Val Ser His Ile Phe Thr						
	850		855		860	
Leu Asn Val Val Ala Asp Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Glu Val Thr Ser Thr						
	865		870		875	880
Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Ser Ser Glu Ser Ser Ala Ile Ser Thr Thr Ser						
	885		890			895
Gly Ile Glu Ser Thr Ser Thr Leu Glu Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Ala Ser						



Pro Ile Ser Ala Ala Glu Gln Ala Ile Ile Asp Ala Gln Lys Ala Asp  
 1265 1270 1275 1280  
 Val Met Asn Gln Leu Ala Gly Ile Met Asp Gly Ser Ala Ser Asn Asn  
 1285 1290 1295  
 Ser Leu Asn Thr Ser Ser Ser Leu Leu Asn Gln Ile Ser Ser Leu Pro  
 1300 1305 1310  
 Ala Ala Asp Leu Val Glu Val Ala Gln Ser Leu Leu Ser Asn Thr Leu  
 1315 1320 1325  
 Lys Ile Pro Gly Val Gly Asn Met Ser Ser Val Asp Val Leu Lys Thr  
 1330 1335 1340  
 Leu Gln Asp Asn Ile Ala Thr Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Asp Glu Met  
 1345 1350 1355 1360  
 Ala Lys Val Ile Thr Lys Leu Ala Asn Val Asn Met Thr Ser Ala Gln  
 1365 1370 1375  
 Ser Leu Asn Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Leu Asp Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Ser  
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 Thr Val Tyr Thr Leu Gly Val Ser Ser Thr Lys Ser Lys Asp Gly Thr  
 1395 1400 1405  
 Tyr Ala Val Ile Phe Gly Tyr Val Ile Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Leu Val  
 1410 1415 1420  
 Ser Pro Arg Cys Thr Leu Ser Ile Tyr Gly Ser Thr Ile Tyr Leu Thr  
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 Gly Asp Thr Arg Ala Ser Tyr Lys Gln Leu Asp Gly Asp Thr Val Thr  
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 Arg Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Asn Ile Met Ala Thr Met Ser Gly Val Gly  
 1490 1495 1500  
 Asp Val Gln Ser Gly Glu Tyr Ser Tyr Asn Asp Met Tyr Val Thr Ala  
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 Trp Asn Val Thr Tyr Asp Asn Ser Thr Val Gly Ser Thr Ser Gln Lys  
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 Asn Thr Ser Phe Ser Phe Asn Ile Pro Val Ser Glu Val Gln Tyr Ile  
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 Leu Leu Ile Glu Ser Gly Thr Met Ile Lys Leu His Ser Thr Gln Asn  
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 Ile Val Ser Arg Gly Leu Val Val Thr Ala Ser Tyr Gly Gly Val Thr  
 1570 1575 1580  
 Tyr Thr Ile Thr Cys Thr Asn Gly Thr Gly Lys Phe Val Glu Val Asp  
 1585 1590 1595 1600  
 Thr Asp Asn Ala Ile Phe Ser Tyr Asn Ala Asp Ser Phe Thr Val Val  
 1605 1610 1615



Ala Ser Asp Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Val Lys Lys Leu Ile Gln Met  
 1620 1625 1630  
 Pro Ile Val Ile Glu Asn Val Asn Leu Ala Leu Phe Asn Gln Thr Thr  
 1635 1640 1645  
 Ser Pro Leu Val Phe Ser Asn Ala Gly Ser Tyr Ser Met Arg Met Val  
 1650 1655 1660  
 Leu Ser Pro Gln Asp Ile Gly Ile Pro Ala Val Ser Ala Leu Ser Gln  
 1665 1670 1675 1680  
 Thr Val Ser Ile Ser Thr Leu Ser Pro Thr Ala Ser Tyr Thr Lys Asp  
 1685 1690 1695  
 Asp Leu Gln Ser Leu Ile Lys Glu Gln Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Gly  
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 Thr Thr Ser Asn Ser Leu Leu Ser Ile Ala Gly Ser Leu Thr Ser Ala  
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 Leu Lys Ile Ala Leu Asp Asn Pro Leu Ser Ser Asp Leu Ala Ala Asn  
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 Leu Lys Tyr Ala Thr Asp Asn Tyr Asp Ser Leu Tyr Asn Val Leu Pro  
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 Ser Asp Pro Asp Asn Ile Val Tyr Val Glu Glu Met Thr Ser Glu Glu  
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 1795 1800 1805  
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 Ser Val Asp Gly Thr Gly Met Val Ile Val Ile Asp Asp Ala Ser Asn  
 1825 1830 1835 1840  
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 1845 1850 1855  
 Ser Pro Ala Ser Thr Leu Asn Thr Ala Glu Ile Thr Asp Lys Thr Leu  
 1860 1865 1870  
 Ile Gln Val Gly Leu Val Cys Tyr Ala Thr Asn Pro Arg Thr Tyr Val  
 1875 1880 1885  
 Asp Asn Phe Asp Met Leu Ile Thr Ser Gly Ala Leu Glu Ala His Ile  
 1890 1895 1900  
 Lys Asp Glu Asn Gln Ile Ile Ile Pro Ile Thr Gly Thr Thr Ala Pro  
 1905 1910 1915 1920  
 Ile Tyr Val Asn Gly Arg Gly Ser Glu Asp Asp Ala Val Leu Thr Leu  
 1925 1930 1935  
 Met Gln Gln Gly Asp Phe Ala Ser Tyr Gln Ile Leu Asp Leu His Ala  
 1940 1945 1950  
 Phe Arg Thr Thr Asn Trp Asn Asn Ser Leu Gln Val Glu Ile Ile Ala  
 1955 1960 1965  
 Ser Gln Asp Tyr Glu Ile Pro Asn Asn Asp Asp Thr Tyr Met Phe Ser

1970

1975

1980

Ser Phe Gln Ser Leu Pro Gly Pro Leu Glu Ser Asn His Glu Trp Ile  
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 Phe Asp Leu Asn Thr Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Asn Tyr Phe Val Thr Ala  
 2005 2010 2015  
 Gly Asn Leu Ile Asn Asn Thr Gly Leu Phe Phe Ile Gly Ile Gly Lys  
 2020 2025 2030  
 Arg Asn Ser Ser Thr Asn Thr Gly Asn Ser Ser Asp Ile Val Asn Tyr  
 2035 2040 2045  
 Gly Gln Tyr Asp Ser Met Gln Trp Ser Phe Ala Arg Ser Val Pro Met  
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 Asp Tyr Gln Val Ala Ala Val Ser Lys Gly Cys Tyr Phe Tyr Gln Lys  
 2065 2070 2075 2080  
 Thr Ser Asp Val Phe Asn Ser Glu Gly Met Tyr Pro Ser Asp Gly Gln  
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 Gly Met Gln Phe Val Asn Cys Ser Thr Asp His Leu Thr Met Phe Ser  
 2100 2105 2110  
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 2115 2120 2125  
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 2275 2280 2285  
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 2290 2295 2300  
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 Met Leu Ala Gln Thr Ile Ser Trp Phe Ala Met Phe Thr Gly Gly Gly

[illegible]

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Met Ala Thr Phe Gln Thr Ala Leu Ala Gly Met Leu Gly Lys Leu Asp  
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Val Thr Ser Ile Gln Pro Ile Ser Gln Phe Ala Phe Val Val Ile Met  
2725                      2730                      2735

Leu Tyr Met Ile Ala Gly Ser Lys Leu Val Leu Gln Leu Tyr Val Thr  
2740                      2745                      2750

Ile Ile Met Phe Glu Phe Glu Glu Ile Arg Asn Asp Ser Glu Lys Gln  
2755                      2760                      2765

Thr Asn Asp Tyr Glu Ile Ile Asp His Ile Lys Tyr Lys Thr Lys Arg  
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Arg Leu Gly Leu Leu Glu Pro Lys Asp Phe Ala Pro Val Ser Ile Ala  
2785                      2790                      2795                      2800

Asp Thr Gln Lys Asp Phe Arg Leu Phe His Ser Ala Val Ala Lys Val  
2805                      2810                      2815

Asn Leu Leu His His Arg Ala Thr Arg Met Leu Gln Thr Gln Gly Gln  
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Tyr Gln Asn Gln Thr Val Ile Asn Tyr Thr Leu Ser Tyr Asp Pro Val  
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Asn Asp Val Glu Lys Asp  
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20                      25                      30

His Leu Gln Arg Ile Leu Gln Phe His Ser Asp Glu Ser Ile Leu Met  
35                      40                      45

Ile Asp Lys Lys Leu Met Ile Ser Gly Gly Leu Glu Pro Pro Thr Phe  
50                      55                      60

Cys Val Leu Asp Arg Cys Asp Asn His Tyr Thr Lys Pro Arg His  
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Leu Pro Pro Phe Glu Val Phe Leu Phe Val Val Ile Phe Lys Cys Glu  
85                      90                      95

Pro Ser Ser Met Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ala Asp Glu Arg Trp Ala Asn Pro  
100                      105                      110

Pro	Gln	Pro	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Glu	His	Gly	Pro	Ser	Phe	Asp	His	Ser
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Met	Val	Ser	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Glu	His	Asp	Lys	Lys	Lys	Asn	Pro	Ala	Gln
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Lys	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Phe	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Gly	His	Glu
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Lys	Ser	Asp	Gly	Lys	Ile	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ala	Arg	Ser	Phe	Met	Glu	Val
			165				170						175		
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Val	Phe	Leu	Ile	Val	Leu	Val	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr
		180					185					190			
Pro	Arg	Gln	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Thr								
	195					200									

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